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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER

JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Of 100 samples of "safety envelopes," to prevent rifling in the mails, which were submitted to the conference of postoffice inspectors at Washington, all were rejected.

A new company, in which Thomas A. Edison, the inventer, is largely interested, has been organized to manufacture dolls on a large scale. It will turn out 250,000 the first year.

Not many people are aware that anyone who feeds a sparrow in any part of New York State is liable to imprisonment for thirty days and to be fined fifty dollars. The law was passed in 1887.

Professor Behrend, an English medical authority, points out that in a practice of thirty years, largely among Hebrew patients, he has not met a single case of phthisis in the members of that faith, their immunity from its attacks being undoubtedly due to the Hebrew method of examining and slaughtering cattle.

The Russian naval manœuvres in the Black sea narrowly escaped being a direct failure. Owing to the impossibility of procuring efficient stokers three of the largest ironclads were prevented from leaving their moorings to take part in the affair. It is impossible to find Russians enough to fill these places, while for various reasons the service is not particularly inviting to foreigners.

Klaiber, the man who attempted to assassinate Prince William of Wurtemburg the other day, has been pronounced sane by physicians. And yet he belongs to an anarchist society, the members of which are sworn "to kill all princes." This is a variety of sanity which the New York *Commercial Advertiser* thinks should be looked after by the hangman, yet it is doubtful that it is a veritable sanity, after all.

Probably the smallest republic in the world is the one which recently declared its independence at Franceville, one of the islands of the new Hebrides, and elected M. Chevilliard its president. The inhabitants consist of forty Europeans (including a solitary Englishman, a missioner), and 500 black workmen employed by a French company. The new flag of the republic having been duly hoisted, the French gunboat Saone landed a detachment and saluted the flag.

A test of metal railroad ties will soon be made in Chicago. It is predicted that metal ties will be used before long on all railroads in the country. Beyond their technical value, observes the New York *World*, these ties suggest the possibility that our American forests may be saved from total destruction. The greatest drain upon our forests has been made in the construction and repair of railroad tracks. A wooden tie has only a short lease of usefullness and has to be replaced very frequently.

The charges made with regard to the treatment of recruits at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., have been investigated by an army court of inquiry and a report made to the Secretary of war. A number of the charges of cruelty against enlisted men were proved to be exaggerated, although the cooking was found to be bad. A number of non-commissioned officers, it was discovered, had been running games of chance whereby recruits lost a considerable portion of their earnings. More desertions occur from this post than any other. This is attributed to the fact that the post is so near a large city. Many men enlist in the East merely for the sake of getting sent out West. Many chronic deserters from the artillery and infantry enlist and get sent to this cavalry post, where the chances of meeting their former officers become very slight. In this way they manage to desert, in many cases, for the third time.

The latest scheme of foreign engineers is a bridge between England and France extending from Folkestone to Cape Grisnez. The undertaking was soberly proposed at a recent meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute at Paris. Should the bridge be built other great bridges would sink into complete insignificance compared with it. It would be thirty-two miles long, and the plans, which the author of the enterprise has already prepared, contemplate a structure of a height from the foundations to the top of 600 feet, carried on 120 piers, and containing 1,000,000 tons of steel. Its cost would be about $175,000,000. With the enormous advance that the last dozen years have effected in modern engineering it would hardly be safe to say that the project is not feasible. The English Channel is a "nawsty" body of water, as the Englishmen would say, for even travelers with pretty good sea legs, and the scheme of crossing it by rail has long been the dream of engineers. But these schemes have come from France rather than from England. The tight little isle, observes the Chicago *Herald*, is proud of its insular topography and hostile to the smallest break in it. It never took kindly to the tunnel scheme, and it is not surprising to learn that it regards the bridge enterprise with disfavor.

Things Immortal.

The pure, the bright, the beautiful,
That stirred our hearts in youth;
The impulse of a wordless prayer,
The dream of love and truth.
The longing of after something lost,
The restless spirits cry,
The striving after better hopes—
These things can never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need;
The kindly word in grief's dark hour,
That proves a friend indeed;
The plea of mercy softly breathed
When justice threatened high,
The sorrow of a contrite heart—
These things shall never die.

The memory of a clasping hand,
The pressure of a kiss,
And all the trifles sweet and frail,
That make up life's first bliss;
If, with a firm, unchanging faith,
And holy trust and high,
We feel and act the better part—
These things can never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand
Can find some work to do;
Lose not a chance to awaken love,
Be firm and just and true.
So shall a light that cannot fade
Beam on the form on high,
And angel voices whisper thee:
These things shall never die.

—*Myna Jack in Atlanta Constitution.*

A LITTLE VENTURE.

Cornelia stepped from a Fifth avenue stage at Fifty-second street. Being in an unsettled mood, she turned and strolled, with an enjoyment of aimlessness toward the east, though her proper destination was in the near west.

But she was fond of exploring New York by herself in those few interims when she was not seeing it, as it were, professionally with Aunt Sarah and their New York relatives and friends—Willard Oliver among the latter.

She had declared to Willard Oliver that she didn't know how she should live through it when they went abroad in the fall if Aunt Sarah conducted the sight-seeing. He had asked if it was quite settled, their going. He had demurred and looked down at his shoes and pretended to be serious and sulky. Yes, pretended!

Sulky on her account? He? Oh, no! For of course he knew all about her. When there was any danger of people not knowing it—that she was Aunt Sarah's orphaned and adopted niece, and not her heiress—she always obeyed a nervous desire to set them right immediately. But of course Willard Oliver knew it.

She remembered that it had occurred to her just to mention it the day he had taken them, being down town, into his sumptuous looking law office, where he had a client wait while he took them up on the roof for the view.

She had meant, indeed, to tell him, for further clearness, all about her several schemes for self-support since her graduation from Madame Monfoit's, and of Aunt Sarah's horror and calm defeat of them each in turn; but he had given her no chance.

She had frowned at the thought of all he had done for them. Why had he done it? He need not have taken them to the theatre more than once or twice, but he had taken them five times. If he would let them alone! He, a rich New York lawyer, and she—

Then, suddenly, and with indignant surprise, she found herself crying. Well, it was high time to go home! If Aunt Sarah should know her condition she would put her to bed.

She found herself in Third avenue, strolling northward. There was a small crowd about the open door of the shop she was passing—a "delicatessen," with a German name on the sign. Inside there was a clamor of tongues, which grew louder, till a rotound man in a white apron backed out through the door, both his fat hands forcibly gesticulating.

"I vill not hear your!" he was reiterating, his head thrust forward and violently shaken—"I vill not! You moost go—I vill not haf you. Vell! you hear?"

A girl had followed him to the door—a shabbily dressed girl, pretty enough to rouse some sympathy. Her sallow face showed traces of tears.

"Phew! she's the cashier," said a butcher's boy in the gathered knot, whistling.

"And phwat has she done!" a woman in a shawl demanded.

"Vat has she done?" the shopkeeper repeated, with spread hands. "She has stole vun, two, tree time alretty—she has stole my money. I vill haf her locked avay!"

A red-haired young man in a blue cardigan jacket, who had lounged out from a fruit store next door, intercepted.

"What are you blowing about, Schwab? How much has she got?" he demanded.

"Vell, she has got soom money. I haf found her tree time at it," her employer responded, his small kindly eyes warmly alight. "I haf gif her goot vages alretty. Now I vill find a policeman!"

The fruit store clerk eyed the girl.

"You better bundle right along," he said sharply. "That's all right, Schwab. You hain't lost much. It's too small a case for a policeman to tackle; you wouldn't find one 't would touch it."

The girl went without a word.

Schwab, with a resigned shrug and a gradual return to good nature, followed a customer into his shop; the red-haired clerk, conscious of the admiration of the group, strolled back.

It was over. The butcher boy went on his way.

Cornelia lingered. She looked up the street after the girl's disappearing figure and sighed with pity.

She was ready to cry again, but restrained herself because the red-haired young man was looking at her over a pyramid of oranges. She saw vaguely that they were fifteen for a quarter.

Still her lips trembled. She knew she was not herself, or that Aunt Sarah would have thought she was not.

The idea that was forming itself alarmed her, and yet held and dazzled her.

Why not?

There was no good reason why not. there was every reason why—the same reasons that had always been. Only she had never got so near to it as this; Aunt Sarah had always prevented it.

She went up to the window. It had pinked sausages, bottled olives and fruit cans attractively arrayed.

Should she? They would be in New York only a month or so longer—could she stay on alone? But it would be a beginning.

She pressed her gold umbrella hard against her face to cool its warmth.

She thought of Aunt Sarah with a sudden fright, but then she went in at the door, her unsteady hands tightly, determinedly clasped, and said to the staring shopkeeper that she would like to try to fill his cashier's place.

* * * *

Willard Oliver walked up Third avenue at 8 o'clock that evening.

He had stopped at two points below Fiftieth street, and he had still a point to make above it. He walked fast and looked worried, for he feared he would be kept out too late to make a certain call that night.

He thrust his stick under his arm and strode hard.

If he could make it by 8:45 he would drop in anyhow. He didn't think she would mind it, though her aunt might. Or, if he did not have to go home and dress—if she would overlook the unconventional tie he had hated himself for having put on that morning! He thought she would, though he didn't know about her aunt.

He didn't care about her aunt, either, only as regarded her weight and influence with her.

But then he was certain, whenever he could rouse himself to look the matter in the face, that influence of the most favorable—yea, and any amount of it—would avail him nothing with—her.

Therefore he looked the matter in the face as little as possible.

He brought up at his destination sharply and burst in at the door.

If there had been a hindering rush of customers he knew he should have gone crazy. He eyed a girl with a pail of pickles scowlingly, and cringed with impatience as the proprietor went to the cashier's desk with her bill.

"Feefty from vun tollar, mees," he said, with a certain politeness.

"I'm late, Schwab," his caller broke in, following him. "It doesn't inconvenience you?"

The shopkeeper smilingly shrugged. "It vouldn't do me no hurt uf you all de time stayed avay," he declared jocularly. "Ach! it is de rent dot keeps us poor, ve storegeepers. Dot man moost be reech like de Rothschild—eh, Mr. Oliver?"

"Well, he's richer than you or I," Mr. Oliver rejoined, taking a receipt from his pocketbook.

He leaned against the desk while Schwab went to his safe. A hat and jacket hung on a nail near him.

His eyes remained fastened to them wonderingly; he turned to look respectfully at the girl who wore things so much like hers. The back of her head was toward him. He thought the likeness followed even here, and his interest was warmly aroused. He made a remark to her about the weather.

There was a blank pause when she had turned to him.

He stammered her name and blushed for his rudeness of amazemet and strove to speak, but he only faltered fragmentarily.

"It sounded like your voice," said Cornelia—she tried, with bewildered eyes, and a thumping heart, and trembling lips, to smile—"but I couldn't believe it was you."

"And I couldn't believe it was you," he said. "It's a mutual surprise."

He looked at her, eagerly smiling, through the latticed wires that topped the desk.

"I was on my way," he added—"I was hurrying tremendously to get to see you."

"I shall be going soon," she said.

She held her head well up, though her chin quivered.

She felt ashamed that it should. He would have known it sooner or later—she would have told him; and why did she feel it somehow cruelly ridiculous that he should find her thus?

But there was only a pleasant smile in his eyes as he looked at her, and she went on hurriedly. He was asking if he might not, then, take her home, but she did not hear him.

"I will tell you—I know you are wondering," she said. "But I—I thought you knew I was poor, and—"

She tried to be camly deliberate as she told him, and she was puzzled that she should be incoherent.

And she did not know why he should keep on smiling, even when she accounted for it all—even when she anxiously gave him her motive—her long desire for self-support and independence of "charity."

She put it at its worst; at least, there was no worst to come.

She did not look at him again; she did not want to see how he looked after that.

But he laughed explosively, pushing back his hat to rub back his hair, with boyish excitement.

"I didn't know that—that it is 'charity'" he said, breathlessly, trying to look over the grating. "I didn't know it. I needn't stand quite in such awe of you any more, need I? if I am a poor lawyer who collects rents after hours to help out, and goes about on false pretences trying to make a good impression on people—certain people—trying to give them an effect of solid wealth because of his awe and fear and an interest—a certain interest——"

The wires were too high. He stooped to the small oval change window.

"You couldn't take care of yourself," he whispered, with a mingling of scorn and exultation. "You'll have to let me take care of you."

He reached down her hat.

The shopkeeper came up with a roll of bills for the agent. His round face broadened.

"Vy, you are ogwainted?" he said, beaming.

The agent, joyously laughing, gave a brief explanation.

"She wouldn't suit you, Schwab," he concluded. "She doesn't know anything about keeping books or making change."

"I am sorry," Cornelia faltered.

She felt, with all the rest—the blissful rest—ridiculously defeated.

She looked protestingly into her lover's twinkling eyes. He took down her jacket and held it for her.

"What will your aunt—what will your aunt—say to you?" he queried.

"She doesn't know it yet," Cornelia murmured. "I telegraphed her that I was detained. She'll think I'm at Cousin Mary's."

Schwab, cheerfully uncomprehending save for the main fact, waited for her at the door with a silver dollar and a bow.

"I will pay then, vat I owe," he said.

"No, no!" cried Cornelia.

But her lover took it.

"We may need it," he said, drawing her hand snugly through his arm. "Or, if we manage to worry along without it, I shall keep it as a souvenir."—*Saturday Night.*

Origin of the Fork.

It seems clear enough, in the light of negative evidence, that the few forks included in the silverware of the middle ages were not used as forks are used today. Since kitchen forks served as spits and for holding roasts, it is probable that the high-born lords and ladies of those times, who only appear to have possessed these instruments, used their silver forks for toasting their bread at the breakfast-room fire. There is some direct evidence that they were employed to hold substances particularly disagreeable or inconvenient to handle, as toasted cheese, which would leave an unpleasant smell; or sticky sugar dainties; or soft fruits, the juice of which would stain the fingers.

Only one incident is related of the use of the fork in the nineteenth-century fashion. This was by a noble lady of Byzantium, who had married a Doge of Venice, and continued in that city to eat after her own custom cutting her meat very finely up and conveying it to her mouth with a two-pronged fork. The act was regarded in Venice, according to Petrus Damianus, as a sign of excessive luxury and extreme effeminacy. It suggests a probability that the fashion of eating with forks originated at the imperial court of Byzantium and then extended to the west. Some hundreds of years had still to pass before it could be domiciliated in Europe, for this Doge's Byzantine wife lived in the eleventh century, while the fashion of eating with forks did not become general till the seventeenth century.

Living Lanterns.

South American fire flies have been called living diamonds. In the same part of the world is also found a pale grey or particularly disagreeable looking moth which may be called a living lantern. Kept inclosed in a box for twenty-four hours, it will be found when the box is opened that the body of the moth is giving forth sufficient light to enable one to read plainly any ordinary type. A number of glass-fronted boxes containing these moths when placed around a room afford nearly as much light as so many wax candles.—[*American Agriculturist.*

Modern Improvements.

Real Estate Agent (out West)—"This is the house I told you about."

Eastern Man (anxious to grow up with the country)—"Rather a pretty place! Contains all the modern improvents, does it?"

Agent—"Yes, siree. Which will you look at first, the cyclone cave or the earthquake cellar?"—*New York Weekly.*

CITY WAIFS.

Taking Care of Lost Children in the Metropolis.

Parents Seeking their Little Ones at Police Headquarters.

A great policeman, big enough and strong enough to have felled a horse with a single blow, carrying in his arms a little golden haired girl, upon whose sleeping face the tears had washed clean places in the dust and grime, walked briskly toward Police Headquarters in New York city. The child was slumbering as comfortably as though she had been in the little crib at home, and the officer was as tender as if the little one was his own and helped make sunshine in his home on his days off duty. Half a dozen children of the street, quick to catch sight of the pair, followed close on the big policeman's heels until, says a *Sun* scribe, he went up the steps to the marble building in Mulberry street, and was lost to view behind the swinging doors.

Bluff Sergeant Kelleher was on duty, and when he saw the little bundle of humanity brought in, he sat down at his desk and began to turn, in a businesslike way, the leaves of an enormous book which lay in front of him. He kept turning until he came to the page where he had written last. Then, after carefully adjusting his eyeglasses, and dipping his pen in the big inkstand, he queried:

"Boy or girl, officer?"

"Girl."

"How old?"

"'Bout four years."

"Where did you get her?"

"Sixty-fifth street and Third avenue."

"Take her upstairs."

"Upstairs" meant to the top floor of the big building where Matron Webb presides and acts the part of foster mother to the waifs and strays and foundlings of this big city who are picked up by the police.

The same scenes are enacted every night, and each day sees the pages of the big book which Sergeant Kelleher keeps fill up one by one with the brief stories and records of lost children.

Every night in the year fathers and mothers visit Police Headquarters and ask for the children who have been lost during the day. On pleasant evenings they sit on the stone steps and wait, if the child has not already been found, and on stormy nights they go home, to return again later on.

A woman comes running down the street. She is one of the East side poor. A shawl answers the purpose of cloak and hat. She stops long enough to ask of an idler on the corner:

"Where is the headquarters?"

"Down where you see the green light," is always the answer and she is off again. Up the steps she runs eagerly. As she passes the swinging doors she almost runs down old Joe, the doorman, who keeps a little private record on a slate of the children who are brought in during the night. Joe's voice is gruff, but it belies his nature.

"What's the matter?" he growls.

"Have ye found me baby?" and the toil worn hands clutch nervously at the frayed edges of the old red shawl.

"Boy or girl?"

"A little girl with light hair."

"Go upstairs and look—top floor."

The stairs are steep and tiresome to climb, but mothers on such errands don't tire easily, and up she goes. Five minutes later a step is heard on the stairway. She is coming down again and the red shawl is the background for a head of golden hair. Two dirty, chubby hands are about her neck. The woman is smiling now. She is about to go out to the street, but Old Joe again is in the way.

"Go in there and give your name," and he points to Sergeant Kelleher, and chirrups at the baby.

The sergeant takes the woman's name and address, and, hugging the lost one tightly, the woman passes out into the street.

Stowaways.

The ship was hardly well out on the ocean when two stowaways made their appearance, and later in the day five more. The next morning six more came up, and during the two following days they kept coming up in twos and threes until they numbered 25 all told. The ship seemed to be teeming with stowaways, and the officer on watch was fairly bewildered. There was a plaintive pleading in his voice as he said to the last comer: "Say, hadn't you better send the rest up at once?" "They are all up now, sir," replied the stowaway with repressed cheerfulness, and the officer gave a sigh of relief. When the vessel arrived at Quebec the captain sent a dispatch ashore with the pilot boat to be forwarded to Montreal, asking that a detachment of the harbor police be at hand when the vessel came alongside, to arrest the men. The police were in readiness on the wharf, but the steamer stranded in midstream, and lighters had to be sent off to relieve her of part of the cargo. One of the lighters was alongside when darkness came on, and she had to lie to until sunrise. When the lighter was fully loaded she drew to the wharf to discharge, but hardly was she moored when there was a movement among some sacks and a stowaway leaped out and made a break for the wharf. Another immediately sprang out from the other side, and in another instant the whole deck of the lighter was alive with stowaways, running up the wharves and leaping over the obstacles that came in their way. The captain was powerless with amazement, and did nothing but stand and look on in a dazed sort of a way. When the last of them had cleared the vessel's side and things had quieted down a bit, he recovered himself, and, walking over to the sacks, he poked carefully about among them, but finding nothing he resumed his former position. Suddenly another stowaway, who had been unable to get out with the rest, jumped up and cleared. This was too much, and the captain shouted, "If there's any more passengers going ashore they had better go now." But the whole consignment had escaped free of duty.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A Joke That Turned Out Well.

"I will tell you how a youth fell into a soft snap and finally got to the head of a big concern," said an old-timer the other day. "It was all the result of a joke and happened in this way: Myself and a friend were one day accosted by a boy of about 14, who said he had just come from the country and was looking for work. I asked him what he could do, and he replied that he was willing to do anything for an honest dollar. I thought over everyone of my acquaintances in business but was in doubt, feeling that none of them needed a boy. Finally I told the young man that I couldn't think of any one to recommend him to. My companion, who was a wag of the first water, here put in his oar and said:

"'Send him to—. He is going to discharge his boy, and I guess he'll hire you. Keep a stiff upper lip; tell him you won't take no for an answer; that you must have work and are willing to work hard. He'll try to put you off, but don't let him. If necessary, tell him I said he wanted a boy.'

"My friend gave the boy his name and the lad departed. When he was gone my friend informed me that he felt sorry for deceiving him, as he was a bright and honest-appearing young fellow. I gave the matter little attention, save to reprimand my waggish friend.

"About ten years afterward my friend was sitting in the waiting-room at Parker's, when a young gentleman approached him and said:

"'I believe your name is—?'

"'That's my name', said my friend; 'but you've the advantage of me; I don't know yours.'

"'Do you remember telling a boy once about somebody who wanted help?'

"'I believe I do,' said my friend, after some hesitation. 'I was speaking about it the other day. I lied to you, sir, I know, and have felt pretty sore for it since.'

"'Oh, no; you didn't lie,' said the young man. 'That is to say, Mr.—— did want to hire a boy. He hired me and now I'm his manager. Here is my card. I shall be happy if I can repay you.'

"My friend showed me the card a few days later. The firm whose name was on it is doing a business of several hundred thousand dollars a year in this city."—*Boston Globe.*

A Famous Wooden Leg.

A celebrated wooden leg has been discovered in an old Vincennes shop, which was once a smithy. There is abundant evidence to prove that the relic in question is the sham limb which replaced the leg which General Daumesnil lost in the big wars of the First Napoleon. This rugged old warrior defended the fortress of Vincennes against the allied army, and is famous for having said to the invaders, when summoned to give up the place, "Bring me back my leg which you shot off and you shall have my keys!" The wooden leg now found had been sent by Daumesnil to a Vincennes smith in order to be "shod," as the general himself expressed it. Before the article was sent back the old warrior died suddenly and his sham limb remained in the ancient smithy until the present day. It will now be placed in the artillery museum of the Hotel des Invalides among many other martial and historic souvenirs.—*London Telegraph.*

The East Indies.

The name East Indies is now generally disused; it was formerly applied vaguely to that part of Southern Asia lying east of the river Indus and to the islands adjacent. Thus it took in on the mainland Hindostan, Burmah, Siam, Annam and Malacca and the islands of Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Celebes, the Philippines and the rest of the great archipelago. More recently, according to Colton's atlas, the name was applied to these places, excluding Hindostan and Ceylon. So the term takes in both mainland and islands.

Reasoning From Analogy.

Father—"You will never be tall, if you smoke, my son."

Son—"Why, pop, our chimney smokes and it's over twenty feet high."—*Argosy.*

Chinamen as Smokers.

The Chinese smoke early and often, and it is as good as a play to watch one of the nobles of China using tobacco. He prefers the water-pipe, and he has a servant who puts the pipe-stem in his mouth, and waits till he has taken half a dozen whiffs before he carries it away again. The smoke comes bubbling through the liquid, and the almond eyes of the Celestial sparkle with enjoyment as the nicotine enters his blood. Li Hung Chang smokes in this way, says Frank Carpenter in the *Courier-Journal*, and during the interview which I had with him at Tien Tsin, his servant held a pipe with a stem at least four feet long to his lips, and lighted it for him at intervals of ten minutes. The great viceroy took about ten whiffs at a time, and then the servant took the pipe away, pulled out its metal bowl, and refilled it with tobacco, bringing it back a little later on to patiently hold it to his excellency's lips while he smoked.

The Chinese do not use cigars nor chew. They have a tobacco much like the American pigtail twist, which they cut up for smoking, and they are largely addicted to snuff. You will find snuff stores in the larger cities, and the article used is coarser than the Scotch snuff. The women smoke, and not a few of the boys and men are addicted to the use of cigarettes. The average Chinese cigarette is the poorest and cheapest in the world. You can get three of them for one-tenth of a cent, and they are dear at that.

Facts About Uruguay.

Dr. Alberto Nin of Uruguay, at the banquet in Chicago to the Pan-Americans, said of his native state:

I would like to say for the benefit of those who are not acquainted with Uruguay, that Montevideo, its capital, by poets called the "Pearl of the Plate," and which, owing to its geographical situation, is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful of American cities, figures among, if not at the head, of the cities of Latin America, where art, science and literature are cultivated most, and that last year it had the honor of witnessing the assembly of brothers of the south in an international conference. To the wise deliberations of this conference are due the eight treaties that constitute a code of public rights, the application of which will give the most enhanced results that voluntarily imposed upon themselves the duty of abiding by and applying it.

The republic of Uruguay, anxious to realize all that is great and beautiful, open to all generous and elevated aspirations, as well as to all who wish to live in that genial climate, clear air and liberal laws and institutions to apply their knowledge, arms, or capital to develop its innumerable mountains of wealth, is already an important and busy hive.

It were not venturesome to assert that at the end of this century, its population doubled or trebled and its riches multiplied a hundred-fold, Uruguay will become as great a nation as is sister of the north is at the present day.

The Crows of Norway.

Birds of the crow tribe, especially the raven, the carrion-crow, the hoodie and the magpie, are in ill-repute in England for stealing eggs, and, when opportunity serves, for murdering chickens, ducklings, etc., but in the north of Norway these depredators are much bolder. They will even attempt to carry away the eggs and the young brood of the eider duck, and too often succeed in their foray; but if the drake is near at hand they are frequently defeated. He seizes the crow by the wing or the neck and plunges down with him into the sea. Being a good diver he feels no inconvenience, while the carrion-crow, however brave and strong in the air, is helpless in the water, and the end of the struggle is soon shown by his lifeless body floating on the surface. Sometimes even the raven is disposed of in the same manner. It is a curious fact that young sea fowl, when swimming or diving in waters which literally swarm with cod, halibut and other greedy and hungry fishes, are not often snapped up and swallowed. Yet veteran lobster fishermen, no small part of whose life has been spent in disemboweling such fishes, declare that they never find a young bird in the stomach of their prey.—*Popular Monthly.*

A Watch Made of Paper.

In 1883 a watchmaker of Dresden exhibited a watch made entirely of paper. The paper was chemically prepared and the maker claimed that it would be as serviceable as if made of the material ordinarily used. The same year, at a fair held at Worcestershire, Eng., Crowther Bros. & Co. exhibited one made entirely of iron. An ingenious prisoner at Karlaus, Bohemia, recently constructed a watch eight centimeters in diameter, with no other tools or material except two needles, a spool of thread, a newspaper and some rye straw. The wheels, posts and cogs are all made of rye straw, which it is well known is quite coarse and tough. It runs six hours without winding and keeps good time. It is now in the possession of the Prefect of Karlaus, who considers it the greatest marvel of the nineteenth century.—*American Analyst.*

A Baby's Reflections.

I'm a very little baby,
Little face and hands and feet,
And my mother says she never
Saw a baby half so sweet.
It's nice to hear them talking
In that way, but I can see,
Oh, a lot of little babies
Who all look and laugh like me.

When I look out of the window
There's a baby in the glass,
And he waves his hand as I do
To the people as they pass;
When I put out hands to touch him
And put him on the cheek,
He will look and act as I do,
But he'll never, never speak.

There's a baby in the mirror,
There's a baby in the spoon,
And there's one in front of mother
When we play a little tune.
These are very funny babies,
Where I go they always come,
But I never hear them talking,
So I guess they're deaf and dumb.

—*London Figaro.*

HUMOROUS.

There's nothing like leather—especially in a pair of $1 shoes.

The occupation of a wheelwright is in one respect a tire-some one.

Why poach your eggs when you can honestly buy them at a fair price?

Asking a man to go on your bond is likely to have a bail-ful influence in your future relations.

"I have been in a country," said a Nebraska preacher, "where the hand of God never set a foot."

Dock: "Bess, I have three millions and I love you." Bess: "No mistake about the three millions, is there?"

"You never saw my hands as dirty, yours," said a mother to her little girl. "No, but grandma did," was the reply.

First Arizonian—Say Pete is dead. Did he die a natural death? Second Arizonian—Yes—hung first and then shot full of buck and ball.

Foodlebhoy—"Not at home! Why, I told her I'd call this afternoon." Footman—"Yes, sir; so she told me when she gave me the message."

Disgusted Tramp: What! hard boiled eggs, madam? Old Lady: Ain't they fresh? Tramp: Bess yer, mam; don't yer see yer've forgotten the salad!

Old Gentleman—Little boy, if you don't want to lose your dog you'd better collar him. Little Boy—No need of that. Pa said the police would collar him, and I guess I'll wait.

There is a man traveling through the East delivering lectures to newsboys. His avowed purpose is to prevent tramps in the future. If he succeeds he will cause a big aching void in American humor.

Fond Mamma—Oh, uncle, you should see our darling baby when I play the piano! He just listens by the hour, and when I cease playing the nurse has to take him away, he cries so awfully. Cynical Uncle—Perhaps—aw—my dear, he—aw—weeps for—aw—joy?

"So, Mr. Hankinson, you are going on a tour of the world?" "Yes, Miss Whitesmith." "And will you promise to write to me from every country you may visit?" "Promise? Ah, you know not how I will value the privilege. And you will really care to hear from me?" "Yes. I am collecting the postage-stamps of all countries."

A Dog Thief.

When the other afternoon we saw a great dog receive an umbrella in his mouth from the hands of his mistress and then bound off with it across the lawn to the station, where the train from the city had just left his master, we thought what an intelligent animal is this. But, alas, that very day paper contained an item going to show to what base ends the intelligence of even the brutes may be debased.

It seems that a Newfoundland dog, had just been arrested and taken to the lock up in Baltimore, charged with robbing a house. A policeman had seen him trotting out of an alley with a bundle in his mouth, which proved to be a soft cushion. The officer watched the dog, and soon saw him return for more booty of a like nature, which it seemed he secured from a house in the alley, the door of which had been left open. The articles were deposited at a certain corner three blocks off, where, it was surmised, the thieves who had doubtless trained the dog for his criminal career, were in waiting to receive them.—*Golden Argosy.*

Short Names.

The family in France which has no other surname than the letter B, has, since the publication of the account of a registry official's perplexity over the name, developed several rivals.

In Belgium there is a family of some distinction whose name is O. One branch of this family is said to be descended from a French Marquis of O, who was a court official in the reign of Henry III.

In addition to the French village named Y, there is a river Y; and in Sweden there is a village called A.

It is said that there is in China a village named V; but as the Chinese have no equivalent for our alphabet, the bestowing of this name upon it on the maps must have been the result of the ingenuity of the geographer, who had no room to get in "Vee" on his chart.—*Youth's Companion.*

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

Forterms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

A WORD ON THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

A good many people have very crude ideas about the Protective Tariff, and a good many very erroneous ones. The system of tariff laws inaugurated by the Republican party and advocated by the CAROLINIAN is one which levies duties upon imported goods to produce the revenue necessary for the support of the government. It is a tax so levied upon foreign products as to induce the people of this country to manufacture their own things, to build up their own industries, to manufacture and raise things from the farm and to produce everything necessary for human life.

How many of the readers of the CAROLINIAN have an idea of the amount and kinds of imported goods during the past year, for instance? They reached, in value, $740,000 000, Do we levy a tax upon all these goods alike? Not at all. The injustice of a uniform tax on these goods would be the same rate of duty on Both tea and coffee and things of that kind, that are necessary in every household, as upon silks and satins. Therefore it is when levying these duties we divide them into three great classes.

First, we take these articles that cannot be produced here on account of our climate, and because we have not the facilities for their production—they are mainly articles of food, the chief of them being coffee and tea and things of that kind. Then we select from the other articles such articles of luxury as silk, liquor, tobacco, etc., the use largely used by the rich—those able to pay, from which we obtain $70,000,000 a year. Lastly, we take such other articles as can be made at home, in our own country, and levy such duties as will enable our own manufacturers to build up the manufactures of this country, developing our industries and benefiting all.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

The first Congress during President Harrison's Administration will assemble at Washington this winter and people will probably look to *The New York Tribune* for official interpretations of the policy of the Republican party at the National capitol. Our metropolitan cotemporary is especially identified with a Protective Tariff and various other clauses in the Republican creed; and its endorsement, recently, as the official newspaper of the Republican clubs of the country makes it more than ever the principal National authority of the Republican party. Whatever else may be said of *The Tribune*, every one must concede that the paper is conducted with consummate ability. Its prospectus, printed in another column to-day, shows that it will spend a good deal of money during 1890 for matters that can be read with interest by men of every political faith. The reader is referred to *The Tribune's* own statement of them for further particulars.

THE WORK OF THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received the annual report of S. L. Kimball, general superintendent of the Life Saving Service. At the close of the last fiscal year the establishment embraced 225 stations, 172 being in the Atlantic, 45 on the lakes, 7 on the Pacific and one at the falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky.

The work of the crews during the year is summarized as follows: Number of disasters, 528; value of property involved, $6,416,775; value of property saved, $5,054,440; value of property lost, $1,362,355; number of persons involved, 3,426, number of persons lost, 42; number of persons succored, 787; days of succor afforded, 1,726; number of vessels totally lost, 63; number of vessels otherwise aided by crews, that is, worked off when stranded, repaired when damaged, piloted out of danger, etc, 510; number of vessels warned from danger by signals of patrolmen, 217, number of persons rescued who had fallen from wharves, piers, etc, 24.

ENGLAND'S POLICY.

English statesmen and their free trade tools and agents in this country, are trying to convince American farmers that it is good policy to admit, free of duty, the manufactured articles of Europe in order to conciliate English, German and French manufacturers and induce them to buy American grain in exchange for their goods, and this is the way they propose to give us a better market. England is only plotting plans and schemes to get the grain of this country at cheaper rates while such policy would destroy our home manufactures and reduce the price of labor to an equality with the balance of the world.

Congress convened on Monday. Hon. Thos. B. Reed, of Maine, was elected Speaker. The Republicans now now control of both branches of Congress

HARD TIMES FOR OUR FARMERS

This has been a hard year for the farmers in Eastern North Carolina. In most of the counties the crop will not average one half The long continued rainy weather has cut them short. In some counties there will not only be privation but suffering for the necessaries of life. The condition is such, in Edgecombe for instance, that a public meeting was held at Tarboro to devise means to bridge over the hard times and aid the really needy farmers in making a crop for the coming year. The following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLVED 1. That the property holders of Edgecombe county, in view of the unprecedented failure of crops the present year, will combine and make provisions for means to enable the farmers to make a crop in 1890, and to provide for the maintenance of the laborers of the county.

2. That to all such persons as make faithful efforts to meet their obligations, and all such as are willing to make proper efforts by economy and push, to make a crop in 1890, there will be furnished AT COST AND INTEREST, meat, &c, to an amount not to exceed $75 to the horse crop.

3. To this end there shall be organized a committee consisting of two members from each township and three additional members from Tarboro, to make the necessary arrangements to effect this purpose.

It is proposed to put meat and bread at cost to those farmers who are unable to procure the same for themselves, the entire business to be managed by the committee, men of property to give their names to borrow money and with it purchase the necessaries of life. All supplies furnished in this way to be a first lien upon the crops raised.

THE HORSE FOR THE FARMER.

The best horse for the farmer to raise is the draft horse, says one of the leading rural journals of the country, because it requires less skill to sell him and less expense to put him in condition for the market. The general farmer who owns a 1,400 to 1,700 draft horse requires no special experience to sell him. It is very easy to ascertain the market value of his horse and put it on him. The buyer is equally posted, and there is no trouble to effect a sale.

The draft horse is easily broken to harness, and submits cheerfully to labor, The farmer has no need of a professional breaker to educate his horse to go in harness, for long years of patient service of ancestors have fixed in him the heredity to submit willingly to the authority of man. There is no tedious process of breaking to undergo, and his easy temperament responds naturally to good feed, and he is quickly put in condition for the market.

A ready market is constantly open to absorb the draft horse, so when the common farmer has a good individual of this breed he has not long to wait for a buyer after he is conditioned for the market, The demand far exceeds the supply.

The farmer who is stocked up with draft horses of suitable weights to meet the demands of the market can turn them into cash at their real value more quickly than any other class of horses.

COL. HARRY SKINNER ON PROTECTION.

In *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* of the 30th ult appears a paper on the "Hope of the South" by Col. Harry Skinner, of Greenville, this State. It is ably written and is a strong argument in favor of protection to the cotton industry. We quote the opening paragraph.

"The verdict of the country at the polls last fall was for protection to American industries, and it becomes the South to make the most of it. There is hope for the South if we are able properly to use nature's special gift to us—our power to produce cotton—for cotton is still king, and will continue to be if fair treatment is accorded it. If the same ratio of protection were extended to the producers of this staple that is granted to manufacturers, we would feel that we were dealt with justly, and be more kindly disposed toward protection; for under equal protection cotton planting and cotton manufacturing would march together to prosperity."

He then suggests how the Government should afford this protection giving forcible reasons why it should do so, and concludes this article by expressing his belief that

"Under existing conditions the great need of the South is such protection as will assure a reasonable price for its chief staple, and thereby secure prosperity to its citizens and to all our people."

The CAROLINIAN is glad to see representative men like Col. Skinner discussing questions on this line. The result cannot be otherwise then beneficial to our South land.

Brazil has joined the brotherhood of Republics, When a great nation can change from a Monarchy to a Republic without bloodshed the veriest skeptic might well acknowledge that the world moves upon a higher plane than ever before.

A public meeting was held at Halifax Saturday to take needed steps for the relief of the people owing to the failure of crops.

The recent sleet has greatly damaged fruit trees in parts of the mountain section. The sleet was the heaviest in years.

The potato crop is estimated at 17 000,000 buthels more than last year,

ROTATION OF CROPS.

A practical and intelligent farmer, one who has had long experience, writes that merely resting land is not true rotation—that it is not nature's method of restoring exhausted fertility. Cultivation which exposes more soil to the disintegrating influence of the sun, rains and frost, helps to make it more productive, and thereby exhausts plant food more than would otherwise be possible. Nature does not thus exhaust, but nature can not restore fertility as human intelligence can. The sowing of clover seed, and the growing of clover or other renovating crops, add much more rapidly to fertility than it would to leave the land to grow only weeds and native plants that will seed themselves.

The rotation of crops will for a time render loss of fertility unnoticed, if care is taken to alternate those that require different kinds of plant food. By alternating these with the renovating crops, and feeding a good deal of stock, fertility may be preserved indefinitely.

The Life saving Service on our Coast.

By Rooks Turner.

(Concluded.)

Watchman no. 1 meets no. 2 from the adjacent station and exchanges checks with him. The other watchmen do likewise throughout the night watch; each watchman on his return proves to the keeper by the check from the next station that he has performed his duty. On the following morning the keeper rings up 4 checks that were collected from the adjacent station during the night and returns them by the first watchman on the following night at sunset. The keeper records in his log-book the name of each patrolman, his hours on patrol, the name of the patrolman from the next station whom he meets, the exact hour of meeting and the direction and force of the wind at sunrise, noon, sunset and midnight together with the events of the day. He must keep also a record of the absent surfmen, when, why and how long absent. The watch of an absent surfman must be filled by a substitute, whose pay is deducted from the monthly salary of the surfman As there are but six surfmen employed from September 1st to December 1st, each one has a double watch every 3rd night during that period. On the 1st of December the 7th surfman is put on duty, thence each one has a double watch every 7th night during the remainder of the active season.

The keeper must keep a compilation of the statistics of wrecks and casualties which occur on or near the coasts and rivers in his jurisdiction, when and where discovered and destined The crew is required to learn at heart the signal flags and their uses under different circumstances, and the international code signal They are paid off quarterly, but neglect of duty on their part forfeits whatever pay is due them at the time of the neglect, and subjects them also to a dismissal from the service, even if they fail to exercise due diligence in rescuing a distressed crew that comes within their jurisdiction, though to do it might imperil their lives. The nearest station may venture the risk and get the credit of being braver men. Thus we see that the lives of surfmen are almost as uncertain and perilous as those of the poor distressed and shipwrecked seaman. Besides, surfmen have constant fear that during some terrific storm in the future, a swollen ocean tide by a sudden change of wind to the south west, will sweep off station houses, crew and all living creatures that inhabit the Atlantic beach. There is nothing certain nor stable about that sandy shore. A new inlet is as liable to break through it under one of the station houses as any where else. The whole beach is gradually moving southward by reason of the prevailing northeast winds. Our inlets fill gradually on their north side and open on the south. New Inlet has filled up on its north side over 500 feet within 12 months. I collected shells on solid sand at least 500 feet from the northern edge of New Inlet, where twelve months ago I would have been swept either into the ocean or the sound by a swift current.

The period of teething is the most dangerous to young children. They should then have extra attendance and occasional doses of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup.

The purity of the ingredients and the accuracy of the combination in Laxador, coupled with the important fact that it is free from any deleterious substance, is a strong argument for its adoption as THE remedy for all diseases of the liver. Price 25 cents.

Wild geese are quite numerous on the Catawba now. We learn that one day last week a flock numbering about two hundred swam down the race to the Mountain Island mills, within about fifty feet of the shore. They were seen but took flight before the sportsmen could get their guns.

A safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactury results, or in care of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggists a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of throat, lungs or chest, such as consumption, inflamation, of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

—FOR SALE: A Crimping machine, with brass-lined jaws, for shoemakers. Good as new. Its first cost was $18 Will be sold very cheap. Call at the shop of T. P. White near Poindexter Creek Bridge.

—Two nice, airy front rooms in the 2nd story of the CAROLINIAN Building for rent.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, November 29, 1889.

The President and Mrs. Harrison spent a very quiet Thanksgiving day at the White House. They entertained at dinner Major Ernst, who was recently appointed superintendent of public grounds and buildings in this city. The Thanksgiving turkey at the White House came from Rhode Island.

Commissioner Raum has issued a circular requesting that all applicants for pensions sign their full name to the application, instead of the initials only.

First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson is reorganizing his office in order to keep up with the rapidly increasing business which comes before it.

The Industrial Congress of the United States, which was in session here this week, passed a resolution in favor of holding the Columbus exposition of 1892 at Washington.

Commissioner Raum has issued an order to the officials in the Pension office cautioning them to use the greatestost care in the rejection of applications for pensions and requiring all letters rejecting claims to be brought to the desk of the Commissioner for signiture.

The democratic members of the House held their caucus this evening and nominated Mr. Carlisle for Speaker and all of the present minor officials of the house. The nomination was, of couse, merely complimentary

Secretary Blaine gave a dinner to the members of the International Maritime conference Tuesday evening. Among the invited guests were the Vice President, Secretaries Rusk and Noble and the German and British ministers. The entertainment was marked by an innovation. There was no after dinner speeches.

Secretary Tracy has perfected arrangements to have the present contractors for gun powder furnish the new smokeless powder for the small arms of the navy, and the brown prismatic powder for the larger guns.

Secretary Proctor's annual report is a very interesting document. He makes a number of excellent recommendations. He believes the proper way to prevent the large number of desertions in the army is to lessen the distance between the commissioned officer and the private, and he shows how it can be done.

Logan, eldest son of Mr. J. C. L. Harris, has been appointed as page in the United States Senate at a salary of $75 per month.

New York Tribune for 1890,

New Features.

A Brilliant Year Ahead.

During 1890 the New York Tribune will be greatly improved in quality and made more lively, fresh and readable than ever before in its history. Among the special contributors during 1890 will be:

Andrew Carnegie, "Principles of Business Success,"

Gail Hamilton, "European Monarchs,"

Terence V. Powderly, "Restriction of Immigration."

Chauncy M. Depew, Senator John J. Ingalls, Mrs. John A. Logan, Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton and others, topics not announced.

Albert Griffin, "Temperance Among Germans," a new view.

Judge A. W. Tourgee, "The Colored Race in America."

S. C. T. Dodd, "The Advantages of Trusts."

"Josiah Allen's Wife," "The Small Salaries of Country Clergymen."

Senator Wm. M. Stewart, of Nevada, "Unlimited Silver Coinage"

Fred S. Tallmadge on "Men of the Revolution."

Kate Field, "Mormon Question."

Erastus Wiman, "Successes and Failures Among Business Men."

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, "The New England of to-day.'

Bishop Henry C. Potter, "Rural Reinforcement of City Population."

Geo. W. Cable on "Some Strange Legislation in the South."

Marshall P. Wilder, "Humor of England and America."

* * * * "Evils of Trusts."

Henry W. Grady, of the Atlanta Constitution, "Chances for Capital in the New South

I. C. Russell, U. S. Geographical Survey, "Highest Peaks of the U. S,

W. M. Grosvenor, "Gold and Silver as Money.

L. E. Quigg, "What is Left of our Public lands

Emily Huntington, "Household Science

Ernest Whitney, "Peculiarities of American Pronounciation.

Prof. Wm. Pepper, President of University of Pa. "A college education good for all; what is best for those who cannot get it.

M. Y. Beach, "Slaver of 430 Bears.

☞Other contributors will be announced hereafter. The articles will cost many thousands of dollars and will appear in the Tribune only.

Soldiers' Stories.

The Tribune will also print, in addition to its regular G. A. R. and S. of V. page, a number of entertaining stories of actual experience in the war, not less than 25 in number, each a page of the Tribune in length, by privates and officers of the union; with a rank not higher than that of Captain. Veterans are invited to contribute to this series of stories. Every one accepted will be paid for at regular newspaper rates. [Prizes of $250, $150 and $75 will be paid for the best three. Manuscript must be enclosed to "The Tribune, N. Y." and inscribed "Soldiers Department."

Papers on Farming

In addition to our regular and extremely interesting agricultural department (two pages a week), The Tribune will print a number of long and carefully prepared articles on particular branches of farming, written by practical experts. Farmers who want to make money out of their farms must read these special discussions in The Tribune.

The Best Tribune Ever Seen

will be supplied to readers during the coming year.

A large number of desirable and novel premiums are added to our list, and they are offered at terms which will enable all readers to obtain them practically at wholesale rates. Send 2c stamp for our 80 page catalogue,

Valuable Prizes.

One hundred special prizes will be distributed on May 1, 1890, among the club agents who have, up to that date, gained the largest 100 clubs of local Weekly and Semi-Weekly subscribers. These prizes will include a $700 Piano, a $200 Cabinet Organ, a $150 Solitaire Diamond, a free trip to New York with expenses there paid etc, being worth a total of $2,440.

Prizes are fully described in our new 20 page catalogue; send 2c for a copy.

☞ Sample copies of The Tribune free.

Subscription Rates: Weekly, $1 a year. Semi-Weekly, $2. New subscribers receive the paper until January 1, 1890 free. Daily, $10 a year. Library of The Tribune Extras, 12 numbers a year, $1.

THE TRIBUNE, New York.

Laxador An Infallible regulater of the Human System. Cures Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Giddiness, &c. Sold by druggists. **Laxador** Cures Bilious Affections &c. Price 25 Cts. **Laxador**

The Leading Perfume.
DREXEL'S BELL COLOGNE
Fragrant! Lasting!
PRICE 25 CENTS. AT ALL DEALERS.

Dr BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
CURES COUGHS & COLDS FOR 25 C

SALVATION OIL
Price only 25 cts. Sold by all druggists.
Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sores, Burns, Wounds, Cuts, Scalds, Backache, Gout, or any bodily pain or ailment.

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

1890.
Harper's Bazar.
ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR is a journal for the home. Giving the latest information with regard to the Fashions, its numerous illustrations, fashion-plates, and pattern-sheet supplements are indispensable alike to the home dress-maker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared in making its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its clever short stories, parlor plays, and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included which is of interest to women. During 1890 Olive Thorne Miller, Christine Terhune Herrick and Mary Lowe Dickinson will respectively furnish a series of papers on "The Daughter at Home," "Three Meals a Day," and "The Women of the Period." The serial novels will be written by Walter Besant and F. W. Robinson.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS
Per Year.

HARPER'S BAZAR	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00

Postage free to all subscriber in the United States, Canada, or Mexico

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned subscription will begin with the number current at time of receipt of order

Bound Volumes of Harper's Bazar for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 per volume.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss,

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS,

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, New York,

1890.
Harper's Weekly.
ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY has a well established place as the leading illustrated newspaper in America. The fairness of its editorial comments on current politics has earned for it the respect and confidence of all impartial readers, and the variety and excellence of its literary contents which include serial and short stories by the best and most popular writers, fit it for the perusal of people of the widest range of tastes and pursuits. The Weekly supplements are of remarkable variety, interest and value, No expense is spared to bring the highest order of artistic ability to bear upon the illustrations of the changeful phases of home and foreign history. A Mexican romance, from the pen of Thomas A. Janvier, will appear in the Weekly in 1890.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
Per Year.

HARPER'S WEEKLY	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The Volumes of the Weekly begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of Harper's Weekly for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, or by express free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume) for $7 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid on receipt of $1 each.

Remittances should be made by postoffice Money Order or Draft to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

I offer the following property at private sale: A large two-story dwelling house, with 5 good rooms, with good cook room, and dairy attached, with a new variland good garden, barn, stables and buggy house; also a new store house, two wells of water and one acre of land.

This property is situated in the village of Nixonton, in Pasquotank county, N. C., on a broad navigable sheet of water and only six miles from Albemarle Sound. There is a Academy and postoffice in the village and three church s near. A good opening for a Doctor or Merchant, or both. Price $800: $300 in cash and balance in one, and two years.

W. A. PRICE

Nixonton, N. C., Sept. 18, '89.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.

☞ A full supply of Metallic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand

March 6, 1889.

CHRISTIAN ZIEGLER,
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

Joseph Jefferson.

"The Century Magazine" in 1890—Joseph Jefferson's Autobiography—Novels by Frank R. Stockton, Amelia E. Barr and others—A Capital Programme

During 1890 the CENTURY Magazine (whose recent successes have included the famous "War Papers" the Lincoln History and George Kennan's series on "Siberia and the Exile System") will publish the long looked for Autobiography of Joseph Jefferson, whose "Rip van Winkle" has made his name a household word. No more interesting record of a life upon the stage could be laid before the public. Mr. Jefferson is the fourth in a generation of actors, and with his children and grandchildren, here are six generations of actors among the Jeffersons. His story of the early days of the American stage, when, as a boy, trav-ling in his father's company, they would settle down for a season in a Western town, playing in their own extemporized theater—the particulars of the creation of his famous "Rip van Winkle," how he acted "Ticket-of-Leave Man" before an audience of that class in Australia etc—all this enriched with illustrations and portraits of contemporary actors and actresses, and with anecdotes will form one of the most delightful serials The Century has ever printed.

Amelia E. Barr, Frank R. Stockton, Mark Twain, H. H. Boyesen and many other well-known writers will furnish the fiction for the new volume, which is to be unusually strong, including several novels, illustrated novelettes and short stories. "The Women of the French Salons" are to be described in a brilliant series of illustrated papers. The important discoveries made with the great Lick Telescope at San Francisco (the largest telescope in the world) and the latest explorations relating to prehistoric America (including the famous Serpent mound of Ohio) are to be chronicled in The Century

Prof. George P. Fisher of Yale University is to write a series on "The Nature and Method of Revelation," which will attract every Bible student. Bishop Potter of New York will be one of several prominent writers who are to contribute a series of "Present-day Papers" on living topics, and there will be art papers timely article etc, and the choicest pictures that the greatest artists and engravers can produce.

Every bookseller, postmaster and subscription agent takes subscriptions to the Century ($4 00 a year), or remittance may be made directly to the publishers. THE CENTURY CO.; of New York, Begin new subscriptions with November (the first issue of the volume) and get Mark Twain's story, "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," in that number.

1890.
Harper's Magazine.
ILLUSTRATED.

A new Shakespeare—the Shakespeare of Edwin A. Abbey—will be presented in Harper's Magazine for 1890, with comments by Andrew Lang. Harper's Magazine has also made special arrangements with Alphonse Daudet, the greatest of living French novelists, for the exclusive publication, in serial form, of a humorous story, to be entitled "The Colonists of Tarascon: the last Adventures of the Famous Tartarin." The story will be translated by Henry James, and illustrated by Rossi and Myrbach.

W. D. Howells will contribute a novelette in three parts, and Lafcadio Hearn a novelette in two parts, entitled "Youma," handsomely illustrated.

In illustrated papers, touching subjects of current interest, and in its short stories, poems and timely articles, the Magazine will maintain its well-known standard.

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HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00

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1890.
Harper's Young People.
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY,

The Eleventh Volume of Harper's Young People, which begins with the number for November 5, 1889, presents an attractive programme. It will offer to its readers at least four serials of the usual length and others in two or three parts, namely, "The Red Mustang, by Wm O. Stoddard; Phil and the Baby, by Lucy C Lillie; Prince Tommy, by John Russell Coryell; and Mother's Way, by Margaret E. Sangster; two short serials by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. Two serials of Fairy tales will attract the attention of lovers of the wonder world, namely, namely the quaint tales told by Howard Pyle, and so admirably illustrated by him, and another series in a different vein by Frank M. Bicknell There will be short stories by W. D. Howells, Thomas Nelson Page, Mary E. Wilkins, Nora Perry, Harriett Prescot Spofford, David Ker, Hezekiah Butterworth, Sophie Swett, Richard Malcolm Johnson, etc,

A subscription to Harper's Young People secures a juvenile library. There is useful knowledge, also plenty of amusement.—*Boston Advertiser.*

TERMS, Postage Prepaid, $2 Per Year.

Vol. XI begins November 5, 1889.

Specimen copy sent on receipt of a 2 cent stamp.

Single numbers, five cents each.

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The Grandest Display of
Dress Goods
and
Clothing!
Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASSIMERES NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc, all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

STORE ON WATER STREET, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N.C. FRED DAVIS
1-tf Agent

J. W. WHARTON,
WHOLESAL
COMMISSION DEALER
In Fruit Produce, Fish, Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry, Eggs, game &c. In Season
NO 5 S. DELEWARE AVE. MKT
FOOT OF DOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA
Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

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STEAM
Marble & Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC.
Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
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Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*

OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents" with names of actual clients in your State sent free. Address,

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Bought for Net Cash, on receipt and approval, without charge for Commission, Brokerage, etc, by
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WHAT I WANT IN MY WEEKLY PAPER.

I WANT A reliable paper that I can Safely take into my family.
I WANT A paper which represents High Ideals And Sound Principles.
I WANT The latest Home News, The latest Foreign News, The Latest Political News.
I WANT Reliable Market Reports, Reliable quotations of Farm Products, Live Stock Markets, Financial & Commercial.
I WANT Sensible and seasonable Editorials On Political, Social, and Moral Questions.
I WANT The cream of the best Editorials In New York and other daily and weekly papers To let me know what they think of matters.
I WANT Good, reliable Farm and Garden Articles Written by Practical Men.
I WANT To know something of the Home Life of The American people, and of their Life, thoughts, and experiences.
I WANT Pleasant moral stories for the Young People, That the children may look for the paper As they do for a friend.
I WANT Stories of Interest for us Elders, For we, too, like our hours of leisure.

THIS IS WHAT I DON'T WANT:
I DON'T WANT Long, padded News Articles: The padding doesn't add to the value, And I haven't time to read them.
I DON'T WANT Fierce, one-sided Editorials, Written by special pleaders, Who can see nothing good In any side but their own.

NOW, WHAT PAPER WILL FILL THE BILL?
WE ANSWER:
THE NEW YORK WEEKLY WITNESS
EVERY TIME.
ONLY $1 A YEAR.

The WITNESS is just the paper for Farmers, Farmers' Wives, Farmers' Sons, Farmers' Daughters, Country Merchants, Country Store-keepers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Builders, Stone Masons, and all other laborers, who form the backbone of our Country and who want to be thoroughly posted in what is going on in the World.

The WITNESS offers one of the most valuable premium lists of any paper in America. Every article guaranteed and away below retail prices. Send for a free copy.

Sample copies sent free to any address. Address

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.,
150 Nassau St., New York.

COLD FREE OUR NEW $85 Solid Gold Watch Worth $100.00. FREE. Is the most elegant Perfect timekeeper Warranted heavy, solid gold hunting case for each lady who can assist us in introducing our Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, are free. All the profit we ask or expect from the sale of the Samples is the opportunity they afford you to show what we send you to those who call at your friends and neighbors and those about you—that is all. Many pleasant and valuable trade keys, which holds for years, will soon be started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to work for us, you can earn from $20 to $50 per week and upwards. Address, Stinson & Co., Box 422, Portland, Maine.

Neuralgic Persons
And those troubled with nervousness resulting from care or overwork will be relieved by taking
Brown's Iron Bitters. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising may be contracted for in NEW YORK

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, with its freshness and excellent contents, is a library in itself.

It was indeed a happy thought to print an entire novel in each number.

Not a short novelette, but a long story such as you are used to get in book form and pay from one dollar to one dollar and a half for.

Not only that, but with each number you get an abundance of other contributions, which gives you a good magazine besides the novel.

It does not follow in old beaten paths,—which is an easy task,—but is perpetually discovering new and pleasant ones, and following them too.

The ringing blows which have been struck on the gateway of popular favor, have resounded throughout the entire land, and to-day Lippincott's Magazine stands in the front rank of monthly publications, and is the most widely-read and talked-of publication of its kind in the world. For full descriptive circulars, address

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, Philadelphia.

$3.00 per year. 25 cts. single number.

The publisher of this paper will receive your subscription.

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TRADE MARK
INDELIBLE INK
THE ONLY
★ ABSOLUTELY INDELIBLE ★ INK
"THE ETHIOPIAN CAN NOT CHANGE HIS SKIN NOR THE LEOPARD HIS SPOTS."
MARKING DONE WITH THIS INK IS EQUALLY UNCHANGEABLE.
CAN NOT BE REMOVED WITHOUT DESTROYING THE FABRIC.
NO HOT IRON OR SUNLIGHT REQUIRED. CAN BE USED WITH STAMP OR PEN.
RETAIL PRICE, 25c.
—ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF—
Writing and Copying Inks, Sealing Wax, Mucilage, Wafers, Etc.
THADDEUS DAVIDS CO.,
127-129 William Street, NEW YORK CITY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.

PEERLESS DYES
ARE THE BEST FOR BLACK STOCKINGS
FINE COLORS THAT NEITHER SMUT WASH OUT NOR FADE
CAN ONLY BE MADE BY USING
PEERLESS DYES
40 Colors
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS
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PERFUMES
—MADE FROM FLOWERS IN THE—
LAND OF FLOWERS!
DOUSSAN'S
Sweet South
In 1 oz. Sprinkler-Top Bottles,
EACH 65 CENTS.
ALSO OUR EXTRA FINE SPECIALTIES.
LYS DES INCAS! SPRING MIST!
LUNEAS! NEVADA!
IMPERIAL PINK!
ROUSSEL ROSE
EDEN BOUQUET!
LILY OF THE VALLEY!
All 50 cents per bottle. PICCIOLA!
The most delicate and most lasting colors made. Our trade-mark patented on every label.
"Delicate as a cobweb, Lasting as the hills."
☞ If your druggist don't keep them send amount to us and we will forward prepaid.
DOUSSAN FRENCH PERFUMERY CO.
46 Chartres St., New Orleans, La.

FAVORITE SINGER
Warranted for Five Years.
ONLY $20.
DELIVERED AT YOUR HOME.

EXCELS ALL.

Our Favorite Singer
Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers.
Sent on one week's trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Avoid Canvassers' Commissions. Get New Machines. Address for Circulars and Testimonials,
Co-operative Sewing Machine Co.,
219 Quince Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A $20 A Day Man!

A VOICE

Shall we start YOU in this business, reader? Write to us and we will show you how. We are starting many—we will start you if you don't know another; get ahead of the times. Some are making $125,000 a year—others $125.00 per day. Read this and you will see how it is done. Address, Read Brothers, Manufacturers & Importers, 1 Dollar Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Shall we start YOU in this business, reader? Write to us and we will show you how. We are starting many—we will start you if you don't know another; get ahead of the times. Some are making $125,000 a year—others $125.00 per day. Read this and you will see how it is done. Address, Read Brothers, Manufacturers & Importers, 1 Dollar Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

DREW'S YEAST POWDER
Superior to all Substitutes
Our raising and making Light, Digestible biscuits, Bread, Tea Cakes, Pies, Muffins, Waffles, Johnny Cake, Corn Bread, Short Cake, Hot Pies, Dumplings, Boiled Puddings and Buckwheat. 8 pound cans 8 cents. Sold by Country Merchants.
Drew Manufacturing Co.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

A REMOVAL!

I have lately moved my entire stock from my old store on Fearing Street, head of Water Street, to the

Robinson Building

on east side Water St., formerly occupied by Sam Sherrick as a boot and shoe store, where I shall continue to carry

A Larger Stock

Of Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.,

than any House in Town, and expect to offer them

VERY LOW

FOR

SPOT CASH

I intend to continue to be

The Leader Of Low Prices in

THIS CITY.

I think my old friends will remember me in the future as they have in the past, as I shall always do my very best to give them

Honest Goods

For

HONEST MONEY.

H. WEISEL,

WATER STREET

ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1889.

☞ Plan carefully.

☞ Do not undertake too much.

☞ Let what you do be *well* done.

☞ We see it announced that Mr. R. P. Felton, of Columbia, has turned up at Bute, Montana.

☞ Mrs. Elizabeth Jennings, wife of Edmond Jennings, of Mt. Hermon, died on the 26th ult, aged 64 years.

☞ The tail end of a cold wave reached here on Saturday. On Friday there had been a heavy fall of snow in several of the Northern and Western States.

☞ On November 5, 1889, at Washington, D. C., Col. Harvey Terry, of this county, was united in wedlock to Miss Alice Leighton, of Ayrshire, Scotland, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Dr. McKim.

☞ The attention of our fishermen is called to the Card of Mr. W. A. Haff successor to Lanphear & Haff, No. 12, Fulton Fish Market, New York. Mr. Haff has fully proven himself "the Fisherman's friend."

☞ The execution referred to elsewhere was the first case of capital punishment in this county for 55 years. In 1834 a white man named Jones was hanged for murder. How long may it be before another takes place.

☞ H. K. Battle, Director of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, will accept our thanks for Bulletins Nos. 65 and 66. The first is devoted to "Co-operative Field Tests during 1888," and the other to "Stock Feeding" and "Indian Corn."

☞ At the meeting of the County Commissioners on Monday all the Republican officers re-bonded. No county has better or more efficient officials than Pasquotank. Sheriff Wilcox, Superior Clerk Overman and Treasurer Cobb are the right men in the right places.

☞ Last Thursday some of our young people felt so thankful they lived in our blooming town and for other blessings, they concluded to celebrate, so at night twenty-five of them assembled at the home of Miss John for a merry thanksgiving. A pleasant, well kept surprise; was the playing of a proverb by some of the young ladies. The gentlemen parts were admirably taken by three young ladies whose acting and amusing makeup brought down the house.

☞ At last! Our indefatigable friend Capt. Henry Roberts, Superintendent of the Dismal Swamp Canal, writes us that the new owners of the canal have organized and are about to begin the work of enlarging its locks and deepening it throughout its entire length. This will be a big thing for all this section and especially for Elizabeth City, as it will enable all the vessels engaged in the trade of Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds to come this way. Three cheers for Capt. Henry Roberts, through whose untiring efforts all this is being accomplished. We shall have more to say on the subject here. after.

☞ A petition largely signed by the best men in the county, irrespective of party, was sent to the Governor asking him to commute the sentence of the colored boy Matthew Banks to imprisonment for life, but it was refused and, consequently, his execution took place on Friday inside the jail where a scaffold had been erected. A litter after 10 o'clock the death warrant was read to him by Sheriff Wilcox; his arms were then pinioned and he walked up and took his place on the platform of the gallows, showing some emotion but displaying remarkable nerve. Rev. Mr. Williams, who had been with him during the morning, then read the prayer of the Episcopal Church, which the condemned boy slowly repeated after him. He then thanked the sheriff and his deputies for their kindness to him during his imprisonment and bade them and the minister "good bye", and after everything had been adjusted he said "everybody pray for me," the drop fell and he died without a struggle. Drs. Lumsden and McMullan pronounced life extinct, when he was taken down and placed in charge of undertaker Madrin for interment. Sheriff Wilcox had taken special precaution that there should be neither hitch or bungling in the performance of the unpleasant duty imposed upon him. A gentleman present, who had witnessed a number of executions, said he never saw one so carefully and completely done. Only the minimum number allowed by law were admitted to witness the sad scene. The Pasquotank Rifles were ordered out to guard the jail, but their services were really not needed, as there was not the least sign of any disturbance. And none need have been feared for nowhere is there a more orderly or better class of colored people then we have in this city and county. There were comparatively few people on the streets and, but for the military, there was but little to indicate that anything unusual was a bout to take place.

☞ Invective is not argument, not even evidence.

——Examine Moses Weisel's stock of Parasols and Umbrellas before buying

☞ Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.

——See Fowler & Co's lap robes, large assortment and prices to suit.

☞ Men are not always what they seem; neither are women.

——See the childs, misses and ladies jacks and wraps at Fowler & Co's. Prices to suit.

☞ The meanest and most unwelcome man in every town is the perpetual grumbler.

——Dry goods, boots and shoes at Fowler & Co's. Largest stock and lowest prices. Call and examine.

☞ The better care that is given to horses, the easier they can be kept in good condition with moderate feeding.

——A double-seated, second hand carriage, for either one of two horses, for sale at a nominal price. Call at this office.

☞ A fire-proof pocket book is one of the latest inventions. It is probably intended to prevent money from burning holes in the pockets of the owners.

☞ It was in a certain school room. Said the teacher, "Anonymous means without a name; write a sentence showing you understand the word." A little girl wrote: "Our new baby is anonymous."

——Two second hand Sitting Room Stoves for sale, very cheap. Call at this office.

☞ There are two things that will make us happy in this world, if we attend to them. The first is never to vex ourselves about what we cannot help; and the second never vex ourselves about what we can help.

——WANTED:—A lady to teach in a private family. English, Latin or French and Music. Address J. Harrison, Jarvisburg, N. C.

☞ The CAROLINIAN may be too old fashioned in its notions about some things, but it can't help it. For instance, it has very little faith in the religion of men who make loud professions, go to church every Sunday and are conspicuous at public prayer meetings but who fail to keep their promises and pay their honest debts.

—— Wise men follow the star that lead to Moses Weisels store.

☞ There are two things about which the CAROLINIAN has no quarrel with anybody—religion and politics. No matter what a man's religious belief is or what his opinion in politics, he has the right to them, and in so far as the CAROLINIAN believes them to be honestly entertained, he is respected. And what the CAROLINIAN concedes to others it demands for itself. Nothing more, nothing less.

A VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIAL.

Jarvisburg, Currituck Co. N. C., Oct. 15th, 1889, Messrs. Robinson & Co.,

Gentlemen:—The No. 8 "New Lee" Cooking Stove shipped last week came safe to hand Friday. We put it up and went to work on Saturday and found it A. 1. Mrs. Forbes and myself are well pleased. We think nothing in the shape of a stove ever cooked or worked nicer, and that there is a great saving in wood which would soon pay for the stove. It surely cooks with less wood than any stove we have ever had or have seen, and if the "New Lee" needs any recommendation you can refer to Mrs M. D. Forbes, sister of Ex-Gov. Jarvis and she will be glad to give it. Yours very respectfully

A. J. FORBES.

☞ It is often said, and doubtless it is true, that the majority of people know so little that it can almost be said they know nothing. It is really pitiful how little any of us know when it comes to a crucial examination. Half knowledge is common enough, but how seldom it is that on some subjects, upon which everybody ought to be tolerably well informed, any person in a given company can express himself freely and intelligently. It was a saying of George III. that on a special question given to the Crown lawyers not one of them could do anything more than to refer. That is, they could not answer the question plumped straight at them, but had to go back to their books and statutes to read up the law they should have had at their fingers' ends. As it is in law, so it is in medicine, and in every profession and art. Men and women forget the things they once knew or half knew, and it is only after years of tentative effort and expense that it can be said that they really know anything. The want of knowledge of course, is always relative. Deep and varied as was the learning of Sir Walter Scott, he often said that he never met a man of any degree, high or low, from whom he could not learn something. And so it is that every person, no matter where his lines are cast, knows some particular thing better than anybody else. Therefore, when we speak of ignorance it is to be considered relatively.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York.

☞ Mr. Green Brickhouse, an extensive trucker and well known citizen of Tyrrell county, fell dead while plowing in his field last week.

——There was a young woman named Fleet who had bunions all over her feet When she heard the glad news of well fittin shoes, she tumbled right off of her seat. Shoes for all at Moses Weisel's

LOCAL MENTION

Thanksgiving was observed here by a general suspension of business. —Mechanics of all kinds find plenty to do here now.—Our friend D. B. Bradford esq. kindly remembered us on Thanksgiving by the present of a luscious Japanese Persimmon from his tree. In Japan they are called *kaki*, "the fruit of the Gods."—Wm. Bond esq., of Edenton, dropped in and paid his respects on Friday.—Rev. Mr. Jordan, the new Pastor of the Methodist Church, occupied the pulpit on Sunday. There was a large audience to hear him. He made a decidedly favorable impression.—Flora's large new building at the foot of Main street, with its iron front, is beginning to show what a handsome edifice it is going to be. —Some of the store windows are already beginning to remind us that the holidays are approaching.—Charity Scott, a faithful and worthy colored woman, died on Sunday night; and Julius Perkins, an industrious colored carpenter and one who made his word as good as his bond, died on Monday night.—Over twenty new buildings are in the course of erection in Elizabeth City. No "boom," but a steady, healthy progrogress.—The effects of the recent frosts are to be seen in yards, gardens and fields.—We hear of several families about to move here about the first of the year. Our population continues to increase.—Lorillard, the millionaire Tobacconist, was here, with his pleasure yacht "Riva," last week. He had his family with him.—Dr. R. K. Speed is now holding forth at Powell's Point. His health is much improved.—Mrs. S. S. Fowler expects to return to Philadelphia this week.—Miss Bessie Ferebee, the "Crowned Queen" at the late Fair, spent some time here last week visiting Miss Annie Vaughan and other friends.—The steam yacht "Viva," of the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal, was at our port the other day.—Mr. P. S. Shipp leaves this morning to commence work on the new Hotel at Nag's Head. He expects it to occupy his time the most of the winter.—The Amateur of the Electric Light apparatus has been repaired and is expected to reach here to-day. As soon as it arrives and is placed in position the lights will be turned on.—There are two kinds of business here somewhat overdone, Meat Market and Grocery. There isn't enough money for the number engaged in them.—The ladies of the Methodist Church are holding a Musicale and Feast in the lecture room this week.—The oyster packing business conducted here by Capt. J. C. Dutton has been disposed of to a party in Norfolk, who will continue it.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is particularly recommended for children. It cures coughs, colds, croup, sore throat and whooping cough. It is pleasant to the taste and acts like a charm. 25 cents.

"Jack shall pipe and Gill shall dance" just as long out in the open barn as they please. The free born American citizen don't fear neuralgia with Salvation Oil to the front. Price only 25 cents.

e Drainage.

We select the following from Mr J. O. Arnold's paper, read before the Montgomery County, Ohio, Horticulture Society:

Now let us enumerate some of the advantages of tile drainage. It warms the earth from beneath, offers more feeding ground, thus unlocking its fertility; prevents surface wash; dispenses with open ditches, which are always filling up, enables the crop to mature before frost, prevents the winter-killing of wheat, the heaving of roots by frost, utilizes the snowfall, increases the crop, dispels chills and fever, and improves the health of man. It is a saving bank paying better than 10 per cent, and sometimes the gain is 20, 40 and 60 per cent. greater, and the farmers are finding it out.

Judge McLean, of Washington C. H., Ohio, has a farm of 1,400 acres low land, but rich and fertile if underdrained. He has manufactured his own tile for years and never sold any but had them down upon his own land. During a recent visit he said to me: "It cost me a thousand dollars to learn one thing (now some of our readers will make a thousand dollars by reading this article) and that is," he continued, "to put my tile down deep. First, it deepens the water line—not so liable to fill up with the particles of earth, and the deeper it is laid the more surface it will drain.

Merit Wins,

We desire to say to our citizens that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters and have never handled remedies that sell as well or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do no hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase money if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits, A. Wadsworth, druggist.

An English syndicate with a reputed capital of $25,000,000, is making arrangements to purchase the leading mineral water resorts of this country.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

Fishermen Take Notice!

Shad have made their appearance. The first of the season arrived in New York November 29. Who had it? Why the old firm of Lanphear & Haff of course. A. W. Haff, who is now successor and who has been for several years past the Fishermen's friend of North Carolina, has always looked out for their interest. Fishermen study your own interest, and stick to the OLD NO. 12. It has been a lucky number to you in years past, and if in my power it shall be more so in years to come. Thanking you all for your shipments in the past, and trusting you may double them this year, without the help of any agents, I remain, gentlemen,

Most respectfully yours,

A. W. HAFF.

(Successors to Lanphear & Haff)

12 Fulton Fish Market, N. Y.

WANTED.—Agents, male and female, in every City, Town and Village. Outfit free. No capital whatever required. Stock, Plan and Terms the best. This is a splendid opportunity to make money. Write at once for particulars.

P. F. COLLIER, 65 Warren St., New York.

NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Elizabeth City Fair will be held at the Court House in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Monday, the 9th day of December, 1889, for the purpose of electing officers and Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed expedient.

P. JOHN, Sec'y.

WHAT IS GOING ON FOR 60 DAYS? MILES OF FREE ALL UNCOVERED IN THE WORLD. EYE, AYE MORE

One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. Our facilities are unequaled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send FREE to ONE PERSON in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from $3 to $10 a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.

IT'S TIME

You began to think of your Fall Trading Friend, and when you think of that, you can think of

Moses Weisel's Stock,

which offers everything in the choice of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats etc., that can delight the eye or please the heart of the buyer,

MOSES WEISEL'S QUOTATIONS

Are the lowest that can be made on all kinds of goods, the lowest prices are promised to every buyer, and I will see that the promise holds good. If you are wise

YOU WON'T LOSE A MINUTE.

But hustle right off and get the pick of the new Goods that are offered at

MOSES WEISEL'S,

Corner Main & Water sts, Elizabeth City

A VALUABLE WATER MILL FOR SALE.

The valuable water mill, known as "Goodwin's Mill," situated in Belvidere Township, Perquimans county, N. C., is now offered for sale to effect a division of the property. It is located in the midst of a fine timber section of country. The facility for transfer of timber to mill and lumber to market is good. Market for grain is unsurpassed. Mill is in good repair. Terms, $2500, $1000 cash, and $500 and interest each year for three years. Title good. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Belvidere, Perquimans county, N. C.

Sept. 25th, 1889. RUFUS WHITE.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

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East Main Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

DR. R. H. MCINTOSH

Physician & Surgeon,

Office on South Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

A.W. ALBERTSON. J.W. ALBERTSON JR.

J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,

Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law

Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

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NORFOLK & SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE TAKES EFFECT MARCH 11, 1889.

Mail and Express (Southbound), daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City at 12:05 P. M. Northbound, leaves at 3.25 P. M.

The Accommodation daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, leaves at 6.15 A. M. and returning, arrives at 8.20 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines.

Through tickets on sale and baggage check ed between the principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, by Bay Line and Old Dominion Steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R. from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk Southern Railroad, Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R. President street station, Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North river.

T. SELBY HARNEY,

Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

Dismal Swamp Canal Co.

The Dismal Swamp Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent,

—HOTELS.—

New Albemarle House,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

FRANK M. GRICE, Prop'r

TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It has been refitted and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat.

The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

☞ Electric Bells have been introduced.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON N. C.

This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired

Free Hacks to all Transand Steamers

Terms Reasonable.

J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

EAGLE HOTEL,

HERTFORD, N. C.

Joseph H. Long, Proprietor.

New Furniture, New Servants and everything First Class.

Free Hack to and from the Depot to Passengers stopping at the Hotel.

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER

2d door North of Lindsey Street Depot, near the Depot.

☞ Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GEO. W. BELL.

Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street

ELIZABETH City, N. C.

Home-Made Tin-Ware,

—BY—

H. O. HILL,

The Tinner,

Fearing St. East, Elizabeth City, N. C.

And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

$33 Sewing Machine FREE to any established trade in all parts, by introducing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 2 months all shall become your own property. The grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out, before patents run out it sold for $33, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 710, Augusta, Maine.

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It beats them all. No book like it. Everybody wants it, 200 illustrations. Humorous, Pathetic, Fascinating. Hundreds of dollars to hustlers. Old and young buy; also thousands of G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans. One agent has ordered over 700 books. Another made $83 in 4 days, another took 15 orders in 30 min. in 1 G. A. R. Post. Choose territory at once. 24 attractive illustrations free with circulars and terms. Write

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Outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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We've got the BEST GOOD. What more can be said? We make the LOWEST PRICES. You can't go lower than the lowest.

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Without any flourish of trumpet we do more every day, as a matter of course, than those who advertise their doing in circus fashion as "extraordinary and unparalled." We offer you the ordinary, every day bargains that are more remarkable than the extraordinary sacrifices for "a few days only," Try us

WE ARE JOGGING ON

In the old, steady way, we don't stop to dally by the wayside; we don't try to run up hill and roll down, we just keep going at a popular pace, always moving, always gaining, but never puffing in exhaustation.

The Played Out Man Puffs

In the race for business and the more he puffs the worse off he is. Have you heard any played out prestidigitating purveyor of goods puffing in the race? It does he say he likes to run up hill? It is so easy and invigorating. Let him puff, we shall continue to do business on the steady travel basis. If you ain't blind you will see that we keep the largest stock in town of Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Rope Twine, Paints, Oil, Lime, Cement, &C.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ROBINSON & CO.

Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

YOUR ATTENTION IS ASKED

TO A FEW FACTS.

Do you know that FLORA carried the largest Stock of GROCERIES, TOBACCO, SNUFF, PAINTS AND OILS in the City? This is true beyond doubt. He goes wherever these goods can be had to best advantage, and takes them in such lots as to get them at the lowest possible prices, paying Cash.

Is it any wonder that FLORA'S trade has grown larger and larger until he sells more of this goods than any House in the City? Throngs are to be seen at almost any time during business hour at this popular Store, all of whom are so well pleased that they they deem it a pleasure to buy of him when in want.

☞ But it is not necessary to come to the store to enjoy this privilege. You can order whatever you wish and know that you are paying the very lowest price for what you get.

Tobacco and Snuff at Factory Prices. Agent for Dupont's Powder.

TO BE HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS, BUY YOUR GOODS OF

J. B. FLORA,

Southwest Corner Main and Water Streets,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

FOWLER & CO.,

Have in Their

FALL & WINTER STOCK.

FURNITURE, WARES AND STATIONREY

I keep constantly on hand a large and full assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS, TIN WARE, WOODEN WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, QUEENS, PORCELAIN & FRENCH DECORATED WARE, CHANDELIERS, GLASS WARE, WALL PAPER, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, GLASS, ETC, ETC.

Also BIBLES, SCHOOL BOOKS, POETS AND NOVELS at New York Prices. Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low. If you want to save money call and see me.

P. W. MELICK,

Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

PERFECTION -IN-

BAKING, COOKING and ROASTING.

—BY THE USE OF THE FAMOUS—

OTHELLO RANGE,

WITH OR WITHOUT RESERVOIR, HIGH SHELF OR WATER-BACK.

YOU Can heat your house thoroughly, HEALTHFULLY and ECONOMICALLY with the

TORRID STEEL DRUM FURNACE.

Those who use the TORRID always praise it. Send for FURNACE BOOK giving heating capacity and prices.

ORR PAINTER & CO., READING, PA.

INDURATED FIBRE WARE.

ABSOLUTELY ONE PIECE!

HAS NO HOOPS!

NEITHER PAINTED OR VARNISHED!

NOT AFFECTED BY HOT WATER!

HAS APPEARANCE OF POLISHED MAHOGANY.

PAILS, TUBS, BASINS, PANS, KEELERS, SPITTOONS, SLOP-JARS, WATER-COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c.

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CORDLEY & HAYES, New York, Sole Agents.

Factories: Portland, Me., Peterboro, N. H., Watertown, Mass., Oswego, N. Y., Lockport, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, Winona, Minn.

FOR SALE BY ALL HOUSE-FURNISHING, HARDWARE, GROCERY AND CROCKERY DEALERS.

FULL PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION

SEMINAL PASTILLES.

A Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic and Physical Decay in Young or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many cases they absolutely restore prematurely and broken down men to the full enjoyment of mind and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health those who suffer from the many obscure diseases arising from Indiscretion, Exposure, Over Study or too free Indulgence, we ask that you send us your case with statement of your trouble, and secure a PACKAGE FREE, with Illustrated Pamphlet, &c.

TREATMENT.—One Month, $3.

HARRIS REMEDY CO.,

306½ N. Tenth Street

RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance

A HURRICANE OF FLAMES.

The Business Portion of Lynn, Mass., Laid in Ashes.

Twenty Acres Denuded of Factories and Dwellings.

The city of Lynn, Mass., has been visited by the worst fire in her history, and, indeed, the worst in all New England history, with two exceptions—Portland in 1866 and Boston in 1872. The flames had almost unchecked sway for nearly ten hours, some twenty acres of the heart of the city are a mass of ruins and the loss is estimated at about $7,000,000.

The loss of life, happily, is small, only one death being reported, with a few injured. In the ruins are the city's largest and finest shoe factories.

A fire started little before noon directly over the boiler in A. Mower's wooden factory in Almont street and quickly ascended by means of elevators to the roof. Fortunately, nearly all of the two or three hundred men and women in the various portions of this building had just left for dinner, and but very few were on the upper floors. So quick were the flames that the proprietor had but time to close his safe and leave. One man was caught in the upper story, and was rescued by firemen by means of a ladder.

The flames finished the wooden building, in which were half a dozen shoe manufacturers and the Beaudrey Machine Company. The Mower brick building on Willow street was the next to go. Its walls fell in at 12:30 with a crash, and one man was reported to be buried beneath. This building, five stories high, 100 by 100, was totally destroyed. The next building was a large frame wooden factory of Bennett & Barnard, manufacturers of the finest shoes in New England, and employing 150 hands. This building was a five-story structure and about 200 feet long.

Extending back to Almont street the great structure yielded like pasteboard to the march of the flames, and, with its hundred thousand dollars' worth of fine shoes in all stages of manufacture, was entirely swept away.

The fire advanced with marvelous speed licking up the mass of lime sheds and shanties in the rear of the lofty wooden structures on Central avenue, and working along with such rapidity that the great brick block just erected by B. W. Currier on Union street was imperiled before a stream had been turned on from the hydrants and steamers. The people turned out with a will and lent a hand in emptying the numerous factories and stores of their more valuable contents.

It was recognized at once that the Lynn Fire Department could not cope alone with the enemy, and calls for help sent to Peabody, Salem, Beverly, Marblehead and Boston were promptly answered by steamers and men.

The scene in fifteen minutes after the first stroke of the alarm had sounded exceeded anything ever before witnessed in Lynn. Central square and all its adjacent thoroughfares were filled with flying wagons and vans and hurrying people bearing books, dry goods, shoes and valuables of every description to friendly shelter.

By 1 o'clock the fire had cleared between two and three acres, including the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Lynn *Morning News* and *Daily Press*, and other important local offices. By this time all travel on the Boston and Maine road east and west of Lynn was wholly suspended, and in a short time the Central Station was gone. By 2 o'clock, in spite of stout brick walls, the great fire had burned its way into the heart of the business section of the city.

The scene became thrilling, and the air resounded with the crash of falling walls. There was talk of blowing up buildings to check the flames, when the Boston Fire Department detail arrived and was quickly put at work. The heat was terrible.

The firemen fought behind shutters and screens, and yielded inch by inch up Union street. The conflagration swept on until it reached the corner of Mulberry street, where the firemen had a vantage. Six steamers were massed at this point, and a grand fight was made upon the historical old Sagamore Hotel, a large brick building four stories in height; it was a hard contest. Many times the building was on fire, but after a stubborn struggle the flames gave it board, and a boundary was thus established at this point.

On the opposite side of Central avenue and Central square the flames made short work of the fine Fuller block, a four story brick structure 200 feet long, in which was C. W. Pecker's model shoe factory, one of the finest in Lynn, which was recently exhibited to Southern visitors as one of the best types of the New England shoe factory to be found in the section. This factory employed 200 hands. Following the railroad track, the fire swept at the entire square to Washington street, destroying the Beverly House, the Salem House and numberless small shops.

The "Whitechapel district" was cleaned out entirely, and the fire moved toward Market street. By this time from eight to ten acres were burned over. The flames continued to spread, and, after reaching Broad street, traveled on with great fury down Beach street, eating everything in their path. The large and magnificent structure of V. K. & A. F. Jones and S. N. Breed, corner of Market and Andrew streets, together with those of Luther S. Johnson & Co., William Porter and Frank W. Breed, on Mount Vernon street, which are occupied as shoe factories, and the Central Congregational Church on Silsbee street, were also totally destroyed, entailing heavy losses.

The flames, in going through Beach, Suffolk, Amity, Sagamore and Tudor streets, burned a large number of tenement houses, and hundreds of families lost their homes. Finally powder and dynamite were used to clear enough open space to stop the further spread, but with little effect. In spite of all efforts the fire burned itself out. By 7:30 it began to be under control, and about 10 o'clock was fully so.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

The Late United States Minister to Germany Expires in Brussels.

The Hon. George H. Pendleton, ex-Minister of the United States to Germany, died a few nights ago in Brussels, Belgium.

George Hunt Pendleton, the son of Congressman Nathaniel Green Pendleton, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 25, 1825. He received an academic education, after which he studied law and was admitted to the Ohio Bar. He was elected a State Senator in 1854-5, and afterward acted as Congressman from 1856 to 1865, having been elected on the Democratic ticket. During each term he served as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, and in the Thirty-eighth Congress was a member of the Ways and Means Committee, as well as Chairman of a special committee on admitting Cabinet officers to the floor of the House. He was the candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Democratic National ticket in 1864, with George B. McClellan.

Mr. Pendleton was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1869, and the same year was elected President of the Kentucky Railroad Company.

In 1878 he was elected United States Senator, and as Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service Reform, introduced the Civil Service bill which became a law.

He was appointed United States Minister to Germany by President Cleveland in 1885, and held that position until Cleveland went out of office.

Mr. Pendleton, in 1846, married Alice, daughter of Francis Scott Key. Mrs. Pendleton and her daughter were killed in a runaway in Central Park, New York city, about a year ago, and their death produced a marked effect upon Mr. Pendleton.

In April of last year Mr. Pendleton was the victim of a stroke of apoplexy, from the effects of which, it is thought, he never fully recovered.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

They Number 3319 and Have an Aggregate Capital of $620,174,365.

The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency covers the year ended October 31, 1889, at which time there were in existence 3319 national banks, the largest number in operation since the inauguration of the system. These associations possess an aggregate capital of $620,174,365.

The last reports of condition exhibit their resources and liabilities on September 30, 1889. The number reporting at that time was 3250. Within the year 211 banks were organized, having an aggregate capital of $21,240,000. Thirty-six of the new banks were organized in Texas, the largest number in any one State. Pennsylvania has now the largest number of associations in operation, Massachusetts leads in point of capital stock, and New York in respect to deposits and volume of business.

Within the past year forty-one banks went into voluntary liquidation and only two failed, leaving the net additions to the system 168, as against 90 last year, and 123 the annual average increase since the inauguration of the system. Notwithstanding this increase, the system has not kept pace with the necessities of the people for increased banking facilities. This is evidenced by the marked increased in percentage of State banks organized the last five years as compared with the percentage of the five years immediately preceding.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

Two men were killed by the premature explosion of a blast in a stone quarry near Catasauqua, Penn.

THE Lawrence Bank, of Pittsburg, Penn., chartered under the State laws, failed with liabilities of between $600,000 and $700,000. Its capital is $800,000, and its assets are an unascertain quantity.

PROFESSOR E. N. HORSFORD'S tower, marking the supposed site of the Norse city of Norumbega, near Watertown, Mass., was dedicated under the auspices of the American Geographical Society.

THE prize of $500 offered by the publisher of the *American Agriculturist* for the largest crop of oats from one acre has been awarded to R. W. Strickland, of Albion, N. Y. His acre yielded a few pounds more than 154 bushels of oats.

JAMES SMITH, a letter carrier, killed his two baby children at his home in New York city. He was slowly dying of consumption, and his wife had left him after a quarrel.

STEPHEN PETTUS, the well known tobacco merchant, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad, was shot and almost instantly killed in New York city by Mrs. Hannah M. Southworth, also of Brooklyn.

THE steamer Manhattan, bound from New York for West Point, Va., came into collision with the four-masted schooner Agnes Manning, and sank in fifteen minutes. Twenty-two of the crew were picked up at sea. The remainder including three passengers, were probably lost.

L. LUM SMITH, editor of the *Agents' Herald*, convicted of libeling Anthony Comstock, of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, was sentenced at Philadelphia to six months' imprisonment.

A TWO-STORY brick dwelling at Braddock, Penn., was blown to pieces by an explosion of natural gas. Two persons were fatally burned and six others severely injured.

A FIRE occurred in the wholesale grocery house of Janney & Andrews, Philadelphia, resulting in the death of one man, and damage of property to the extent of $250,000.

PROMINENT members of the Admiralty Bar of New York city and other lawyers gave a dinner to several delegates to the International Marine Conference who represented the Admiralty Bars of their own countries.

South and West.

THE National Short-Horn Breeders' Association in annual meeting at Chicago ratified the action of the Illinois breeders in recommending that Congress subsidize a steamship line between the United States and Central and South America.

AT the trial of the Navassa rioters in Baltimore witnesses testified that the treatment of the laborers was shocking, the men being tied up by the thumbs for hours for trivial offenses.

AN agreement uniting the Rock Island Railroad and the Atchison system under the name of the Rock Island and Santa Fe Route has been made public.

HENRY DENHART, Reo Smith and J. B. Snyder were fatally burned by an explosion of natural gas near Washington, Ill.

A FREIGHT train at Marquette, Mich., jumped a twelve-foot bank and Engineer Reinhart was killed and Fireman Tilnatz fatally hurt. The engine and nine cars were wrecked.

HENRY BRUNIER, age seventeen, a butcher of Baltimore, died at the Maryland University Hospital from a severe scalding in a vat of boiling water. John Fisher is held by the police to answer the charge of throwing Brunier into the vat.

JOHN HENDRICKSON fatally shot his wife at Centre Point, Iowa, and then blew out his own brains with a shotgun.

WHILE being tested a boiler exploded at Joplin, Mo., instantly killing John Madison and fatally wounding C. J., John, Thomas and George Johnson and A. L. Crockett.

THE counsel for the defence in the Cronin murder trial at Chicago announced that they had not more evidence to offer.

EDITOR J. H. LABORDE, of Abbeville, Ala., shot and killed B. F. Bussey, of Montgomery, whom he had denounced as a swindler.

Washington.

THE President has appointed Thomas Clay McDowell, of Kentucky, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Kentucky, vice William Cassius Goodloe, who was recently fatally wounded in a fight. Mr. McDowell is the son-in-law of Mrs. Goodloe.

IN the Pan-American Congress, Delegate Henderson, of the United States, introduced a resolution welcoming Brazil as a republic; the resolution was tabled.

THE Republic of Brazil has been definitely and regularly recognized by the United States, and the new credentials of its envoys, both ordinary and extraordinary, have been tendered Secretary Blaine, and accepted in due form by him.

THE President has appointed Thomas J. Fowers, of Pennsylvania, to be Naval Officer of Customs in the District of Philadelphia, and John J. Ridgeway, of Pennsylvania, to be Surveyor of Customs in the District of Philadelphia.

THE President has appointed William H. Shelmire, of Pennsylvania, to be Pension Agent at Philadelphia.

Foreign.

UNIVERSAL suffrage has been established throughout the new republic of Brazil.

AN epidemic of measles in frightful form has prevailed in Lota and Coronet, Chili. It is said that more than six hundred children died of this dreadful disease in two months.

A DISPATCH from the African explorer, Henry M. Stanley, says he expects to reach the coast in four or five days, and that he has made an important geographical discovery.

DISPATCHES from Samoa say that Malietoa was reinstated amid great rejoicings. The British, German and American agents issued proclamations recognizing Malietoa as King.

MINISTER PHELPS gave a dinner at the Kaiserhof, in Berlin, to Count Herbert Bismarck.

CAPTAIN WISSMANN, the German officer, has been promoted to the rank of Major for services in South Africa.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE and his party arrived at Athens, Greece. The great preacher secured a corner stone for the new tabernacle to be built in Brooklyn. It was taken from Mars Hill, from which St. Paul addressed the Athenians.

THE Republics of Uruguay and the Argentine Confederation have recognized the new United States of Brazil.

MR. SCHUYLER, the new American Minister to Egypt, has presented his credentials to the Khedive.

A SEVEN-YEAR inquiry into an alleged wholesale poisoning in Hungary has just ended. Thirty-eight persons were poisoned, and fifty-seven arrests have been made.

THE German Consul at Zanzibar has confirmed the report of the safety of Dr. Peters, the explorer.

BUILDING THE NEW NAVY.

The Annual Report of the Chief Naval Constructor.

Theodore Wilson, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy, has submitted to Secretary Tracy his annual report. The estimates for the coming fiscal year, ending June 30, 1891, include among other items the following: Preservation and completion of vessels on the stocks, purchase of materials and stores of all kinds, labor in navy yards, etc., $1,000,000; improvement of plant at New York Navy Yard, $50,000; on account of hulls and outfits of new ships heretofore authorized by Congress, $4,000,000; improvement of plant at League Island yard, Philadelphia, $250,000; construction of two tugs, $80,000; construction of one freight boat, $450,000.

A deficiency appropriation will be necessary in order that the work of construction and repair may be carried on during the remainder of the present fiscal year without interruption.

The single turreted monitors are said to be now in a worse than useless state, and the report recommends that something be done with them. To put them into condition for efficient service in harbor and coast defence will cost, it is estimated, $405,000. There are fifteen of these monitors.

The Chief Naval Constructor calls attention to the difficulty of getting satisfactory bids for the construction of vessels when the cost is limited by the acts authorizing them to be built and recommends that in the future the bureau be not crippled by such legislation.

The United States has at present four steel cruisers and a steel dispatch vessel in commission. The Baltimore, Vesuvius, Petrel and Charleston have had their trial trips and may be expected soon to take their places in the cruising fleet. There are twenty-one wooden steamers and seven iron steamers still useful and serviceable. With the completion of the vessels now building and appropriated for, the United States will possess ten armored vessels, thirteen single turreted monitors, twenty-one steel cruisers or gunboats, two dynamite cruisers, a practice cruiser for cadets, an armored ram, one first-class torpedo boat and seven iron steamers.

A MEANS of annealing steel shells so as to make them fit for piercing armor has been discovered at the Washington Navy Yard.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERY.

Three Thousand Dollars Taken by Two Road Agents.

Capturing the Engine and Emptying the Safe of the Express Car.

A train robbery of extraordinary boldness was accomplished in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, the other night. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas express train, north bound for St. Louis, was held up on Pryor Creek near Perry Station and the express car robbed of about $3000. The robbers displayed great coolness, and went about their work in such a familiar manner as to convince the train men that they were old time professionals.

The road agents were only two in number. They had concealed themselves in a clump of bushes near the water-tank on Pryor Creek, and when the train stopped for water they boarded the engine, one on either side, and covering the astounded engineer and fireman with their revolvers, explained to them their design of robbing the train. One of the robbers climbed into the tender, and from that point of vantage was master of the engine. The men in the cab were at his mercy, and were compelled to obey his commands. The other robber, in the meantime, had gone back to the express car and had uncoupled it from the rest of the train. Entering the car he intimidated the express messenger by presenting a brace of revolvers at his head and ordering him to disarm himself. The messenger obeyed, and the robber possessed himself of the messenger's weapons, and then through the window called to his confederate in the tender: "All right; let her go." The latter repeated the command to the engineer, who had nothing to do but obey. He opened the throttle and the engine and express car sped away from the rest of the train.

Meanwhile the robber in the express car had not been idle. He compelled the messenger to open the safe by a threat of death and to transfer the contents to a large gunny-sack that the robber had brought along to convey the booty in. The messenger again obeyed. The robber then made a hasty examination of the car to see that nothing valuable was overlooked, and giving a signal to his confederate, the latter ordered the engineer to slack up. This done, the robbers disembarked, and made their escape in the darkness.

All this was done so quickly that the engine had proceeded only a mile and a half from Pryor Creek, and the robbers had completed the robbery and effected their escape before the surprised trainmen knew what had occurred. No attempt was made to pursue the road-agents, and the engineer ran back to the creek, picked up his train, and pursued his trip.

The train was the regular express, which always carries a large amount of express matter and the robbers could hardly have selected a better one for the robbery. When it arrived at Oswego, Kansas, Express Messenger Johnson had just completed footing up his loss. The total figures were between $45,000 and $50,000. This loss must be borne by the Pacific Express Company, which operates on the line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

An attempt to rob the Santa Fe train was made at nearly the same point in the Territory during the previous week, but the officers of the road in some way heard of the plan and prevented its execution, though they were unable to capture the robbers.

Another Train Robbery.

Fifteen masked and heavily armed men boarded the south bound Santa Fe passenger train at Berwyn, a small station in the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, and cut the engine and mail and express car loose from the coaches. They then ran the train two miles, and threw the fireman off the locomotive. Two miles further on the engineer was thrown off, and after running four miles further the steam was turned off, and the locomotive killed.

Then the robbers began an attack on the express car. The guard and messengers fired twenty shots, but finally gave in after the robbers had literally riddled the car. The money stolen is believed to be over $20,000 and $30,000, and came principally from Chicago, United States Marshals went in pursuit of the robbers.

A TUG GOES TO PIECES.

Many Lives Lost by a Wreck on the Oregon Coast.

The tug Fearless, of Coos Bay, Oregon, Captain James Hill commanding, ran on to North Spit at the mouth of the Umpqua River and soon went to pieces, not one of the crew or passengers escaping. She was on her return trip from Astoria, where she had to go to take a lot of Chinamen lately discharged from the canneries on Coos Bay.

She was last seen off Upper Ten Mile, steaming slowly down the coast just outside the breakers, which were running very high, and her whistle was heard off the mouth of the Umpqua. Before night she gave three sharp whistles, which was the last heard of her until the next morning, when her pilot house, with the cook and stove, a small boat, one side of her hull, and numerous small pieces were discovered coming up the river with the tide.

The number lost is said to be from ten to fifteen souls. The Fearless was not generally considered seaworthy.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE Order of the Knights of Labor is just twenty years old.

THE lace trade of France gives employment to nearly 200,000 persons.

GEORGIA mill hands have been urging the Legislature to pass a bill making ten hours a day's work.

SIR EDWARD GUINNESS, the big brewer, has given a million dollars for the erection of dwellings for the laboring poor of London.

SHIPBUILDING is so active on the Clyde, Scotland, that in many of the yards work is carried on at night by means of electric lights.

MESSRS. KRUPP, of Essen, are about to establish an immense iron foundry and steel works in the neighborhood of Luxemburg, Germany.

THE prosperity of the cotton mills of Fall River, Mass., during the entire year is without parallel in the history of Fall River manufacturing.

THE *American Manufacturer* of Pittsburg states that ninety per cent. of the forge companies of the country have formed a combination for mutual protection.

AT the session of the Knights of Labor in Atlanta the words "of America" were dropped from the name of the organization, making it simply the Knights of Labor.

FEW people are aware that there is a trades union or industrial organization of colored men that dates back to 1856, five years before the war, but such is the fact.

JOHN MCBRIDE, President of the Miners' Progressive Union, has called a convention of the miners of Northern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia for Indianapolis.

COMPLAINT has been made to the Treasury Department that the alien labor contract law is being violated at Detroit, Mich., by Canadian laborers, who cross the line every day to perform labor in the United States and return to their homes at night.

THE Knights of Labor as a body are not disposed to interfere in the eight-hour question. They discussed it at their meeting in Atlanta, and came to the conclusion that the best policy would be to allow the local assemblies to deal with it as they saw best.

A MASS meeting of the striking block coal miners of the central part of Clay County, Ind., was held at Churchill mines, near Centre Point. It was unanimously agreed to resume work at the operators' order since forty per cent. of the strikers were at work at the reduction.

AT a meeting of the Washington Typographical Union, a resolution was adopted repealing the eight-hour rule that has heretofore prevailed. The printers in the job and newspaper offices opposed the resolution unanimously, but it was carried by the men from the Government Printing Office.

THE production of Bessemer steel ingots in the United States during 1886 was 2,269,180 gross tons. Of rails the output was computed at 1,562,410 gross tons. The production of Bessemer steel ingots in 1886 was 680,670 tons more than that of 1885, while the production of rails had increased by 602,939 tons.

A VEIN of coal said to contain several million tons has been discovered in Lawrence & Brown's colliery at Mahanoy Place, Penn. The vein was struck by some men engaged in making a drift from an abandoned shaft to another colliery. The find will go on record as one of the greatest accidental discoveries in the history of coal mining.

IT is hoped that the discovery which has been made in Trenton, N. J., in relation to the heating of pottery kins may result advantageously to an industry which has already made marked progress in this country. By superheating the air before it enters the kiln it is claimed that perfect combustion may be obtained. The new method economizes coal, and largely reduces the time required for firing a kiln.

LATER NEWS.

WELLINGTON HART and R. A. Smith, well-known old farmers, were drowned near Woonsocket, R. I.

THE main building of the Heclairon Works of Brooklyn has been destroyed by fire. Loss about $200,000.

ISADOR H. SULTZBACH, retail clothing dealer of Philadelphia, has assigned. The liabilities are estimated at from $150,000 to $300,000.

AT Anaconda, Montana, J. F. Holditz was shot and killed by his son, who afterward committed suicide.

LYMAN R. CASEY, of Jamestown, has been elected as the second United States Senator for Dakota.

THE Territorial Asylum at Blackfoot, Idaho, has been destroyed by fire. Fifty-seven out of sixty-five inmates were rescued, while eight persons were killed. The loss is estimated at $300,000.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has appointed Frank Hitchcock, of Illinois, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois.

ALBERT C. RIDGWAY, of Illinois, has been appointed confidential clerk to the Commissioner of Pensions, to succeed Miss Ada Tanner, resigned.

SECRETARY TRACY has made arrangements by which the Navy will be furnished with the brown prismatic powder for large guns and the new smokeless powder for smaller arms.

A DISPATCH from Constantinople states that the steamship India, with 500 Mohammedan pilgrims on board, had been sunk in the Aegean Sea, and that of all on board only the Captain and two passengers survive.

ALL the cigar factories in Havana, Cuba, closed up except the Gener factory. The Gener factory is the only one that does not belong to the combination or manufacturers' trust.

TWELVE HUNDRED Clyde engineers at Glasgow, Scotland, went on a strike. Eighteen firms, under pressure of contracts, were obliged to concede to the strikers' demands.

AN explosion occurred at the Allegheny Bessemer Steel Works, in Duquesne, Penn. A night Superintendent named William Marshall and a man named Cooper were killed and a number of others injured.

REV. W. LITTLE, of Elizabethton, Tenn., shot and fatally wounded Daniel Hyde, a well-known young man of that place, for betraying the minister's daughter.

IT is announced that the Afro-American League's Convention, called to meet at Nashville January 15 next, will meet instead at Chicago, the date remaining the same.

THE National Silver Convention met in St. Louis; General A. J. Warner, of Ohio, was chosen President.

ON a train at Taltic, Ark., a conflict occurred between colored passengers and the white train crew, and one colored man was killed and several others fatally wounded.

AT Houghton, Mich., an explosion in a drift in the Huron mine killed two Finnish miners. Alexander Steinbach, one of them, had the top of his head blown off, yet he asked for his partner, and said he would die if his partner was killed.

THE North Pacific whaling fleet arrived at San Francisco. The catch was the poorest in ten years.

SCHOOL TRUSTEEE J. W. WILLIAMS entered the High School at Petersburg, Va., and before the pupils horsewhipped the head master for whipping his ten-year-old boy with a rawhide.

WARRANTS were issued for the arrest of M. C. and G. V. Fredericksen, of Chicago, and W. F. Bidgood, their bookkeeper, charged with obtaining about $1,000,000 by fraudulent land transactions.

ROBERT RUSSELL and Michael Foy were found guilty of robbery at Chicago and a jury fixed their punishment at "imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of their natural lives." This is the first conviction in Illinois under the recent "Habitual Criminal Act."

SUPERINTENDENT PORTER, of the Census Office, has appointed T. H. Wines, special agent for the collection of statistics for the eleventh census relative to pauperism and crime.

THE President has appointed Otis H. Russell Postmaster at Richmond, Va.

THE International Marine Conference adopted an amendment that sailing vessels under way shall keep out of the way of sailing vessels or boats engaged in fishing.

THE Pension Commissioner has issued an order that great care must be exercised in the rejection of applications for pensions, and that all letters rejecting claims must be signed by the Commissioner.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR FRANCIS M. GUNNELL, until recently Surgeon-General of the Navy, will be placed on the retired list.

THE BEST COW.

Two Awards at the American Fat Stock Show.

In the American Fat Stock Show at Chicago awards were made in the milk test for the best cow, three years old or over. There were nine entries. The first premium was awarded to May Overton, a Holstein, the property of F. C. Stevens, of Attica, N. Y. Her record was: Total milk 65 pounds and 7 ounces, 36.12 ounces of butter, 120.2 ounces of solid. A Holstein from Bulger, Penn., took the second prize, with a record of 57 pounds 13 ounces milk, 32.46 ounces of butter, and 91.21 ounces solid.

EX-MAYOR HEWITT, of New York, has bought an inhabited island, called by its fifty or sixty people Plum Island. It is one of the small islands in the Sound between Long Island and the Connecticut shore. It was sold under foreclosure for $15,000.

THE MARKETS.

48 NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 60	@	4 85
Milch Cows, com. to good	35 00	@	50 00
Calves, common to prime	2 20	@	4 50
Sheep	3 80	@	5 50
Lambs	6 00	@	7 25
Hogs—Live	3 85	@	4 25
Dressed	5	@	5¾
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25	@	4 40
Patents	4 75	@	5 60
Wheat—No. 2 Red	84½	@	84¾
Rye—State	56	@	57
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	55
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	39½	@	43¼
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	35
Mixed Western	27	@	29¼
Hay—No. 1	80	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	70	@	80
Lard—City Steam	—	@	5.95c
Butter—State Creamery	20	@	25½
Dairy, fair to good	15	@	24
West. Im. Creamery	10	@	21
Factory	8½	@	12
Cheese—State Factory	8	@	10½
Skims—Light	5	@	7¾
Western	7	@	10
Eggs—State and Penn	25½	@	26
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	2 00	@	4 60
Sheep—Medium to Good	3 75	@	5 50
Lambs—Fair to Good	4 50	@	6 50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	3 70	@	3 72½
Flour—Family	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@	83½
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	36½
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	27
Barley—No. 1 Canada	—	@	65
BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	5 25	@	5 75
Corn—Steamer Yellow	44½	@	48½
Oats—No. 2 White	27	@	34½
Rye—State	60	@	63
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	—	@	6
Sheep—Live weight	3¼	@	4½
Lambs	5	@	6¾
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5½
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	3 75	@	3 90
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Nov	79¾	@	80
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Nov	39¾	@	40¾
Oats—Ungraded White	31¼	@	32
Potatoes—Rose	35	@	53
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	26
Cheese—Part skims	7	@	8½

THE POSTOFFICES.

There Were 58,599 in Operation at the Close of the Fiscal Year.

The annual report of First Assistant Postmaster-General J. S. Clarkson shows that the total number of postoffices in operation on July 1, 1889, was 58,599, of which number 2683 were Presidential offices. The whole number of appointments of postmasters for the year is shown to have been 30,030, of which 8854 were on resignations and commissions expired, 7853 on removals, 553 on death of postmasters, and 2770 on establishment of postoffices.

The number of money order offices in operation at the close of the fiscal year was 8588, an increase of 472 for the year; number of money order stations, 144, an increase of 14; number of postal note offices, 557. There were 401 free delivery postoffices in operation, an increase of 43 for the year, and in about 45 other offices the free delivery service has been established since June 30. The number of carriers in the services on July 1 was 8257, an increase of 1011 over the previous year. This large increase, it is said, is mainly due to the enactment of the law limiting the labor of carriers to eight hours a day. The number of pieces of mail matter handled by carriers during the year was 3,085,805,540, an increase of nearly 455,000,000 pieces.

The amount received for local postage was over $9,500,000, an increase for the year of nearly $2,000,000. The excess of postage on local matter over the total cost of the service was $2,578,979, an increase over the previous year of $279,647.

The gross receipts of the 2683 Presidential offices for the year were $41,754,090, which is an increase of 8.5 per cent. for the year. The aggregate of the salaries of Presidential postmasters for the year was $4,429,100, representing an increase of 5.4 per cent. for the year. The aggregate of the estimates for compensation of postmasters, clerks in postoffices, rents, light, fuel, etc., for Presidential offices is $22,907,500, an increase of $1,337,420 as compared with the previous year.

FATAL GAS EXPLOSION.

Two Children Killed and Three Adults Fatally Injured.

An explosion of natural gas occurred at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of Scott Hawthorne, in the western part of Dayton, Ohio. The house, which was a two-story brick structure, was blown to atoms. Two children were killed, and Mr. Hawthorne, his wife and father received probably fatal injuries. They were taken to a hospital. The gas was cut off from the section in which the explosion occurred as soon as possible after the accident. The explosion was heard all over the city.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Prince of Wales has recently become very studious.

MR. EDISON, the inventor, receives about 1000 letters a day.

GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTLER has entered his seventy-second year.

THE Rev. Sam Jones, the Southern revivalist, is said to be in failing health.

SECRETARY BLAINE has moved into the old Seward house in Washington.

ROBERT BROWNING, the English poet, is coming to this country next spring.

EX-SECRETARY BAYARD is the father of six children—four girls and two boys.

THE King of the Sandwich Islands is expected to visit Washington this winter.

THE tomb of the late Crown Prince of Austria is constantly covered with flowers.

KING LOUIS, of Portugal, left the copyright of his literary works to charitable institutions.

J. D. WICKHAM, D.D., of Manchester, Vt., is the oldest Yale alumnus; he graduated in 1817.

THE income of ex-Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, from his legal practice is said to be $100,000 a year.

MRS. BURNETT, the authoress, is slowly recovering from the injury she received some time ago.

EX-CONGRESSMAN STEPHEN F. WILSON, of Wellsboro, N. Y., has built for himself a granite tomb in the shape of a log cabin.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE, the war Governor of Rhode Island and the husband of Chief Justice Chase's daughter, is now living in poverty.

GOVERNOR FORAKER, of Ohio, announces his intention of resuming his law practice in Cincinnati upon the expiration of his term of office.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE has become hopelessly imbecile. Her mind is a total blank, and she is haunted with numberless fancies.

ONE of the youngest monarchs in the world is King Thantai, of Annam. He is nine years of age, very precocious and of a studious nature.

SENATOR WOLCOTT, of Colorado, is a bachelor and one of the youngest men in the Senate. He is also the richest member of that distinguished body.

JAMES R. RANDALL, author of the famous Southern war song, "Maryland, My Maryland," is now fifty years old, but in his mental and physical prime.

KOSSUTH, the Hungarian patriot, has for a term of years been giving lessons in English to young men at Turin, where he has resided for over thirty years.

JACOB BRIGHT, a son of the late John Bright, has been in Washington, and was much gratified to find his father's bust in the grand corridor of the White House.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

EMPEROR WILLIAM will build a splendid new palace in Berlin.

DR. TALMAGE'S new tabernacle will cost $150,000, and will seat 5000 persons.

IRON bricks are said to be in satisfactory use in Germany for street paving.

AN American syndicate has offered to make a seaport of Rome for $25,000,000.

PRINCE BISMARCK refuses to sell any African territory controled by Germany.

MANY of the new apartment houses that have been built in London are fifteen stories high.

DIPHTHERIA has been epidemic in Berlin and many parts of the city were quarantined.

THE total number of immigrants arriving in Philadelphia during the last year was 27,745.

NEW YORK'S elevated roads carried 179,000,000 passengers during the past twelve months.

NO less than one hundred people died in the recent storm at Arizona and New Mexico.

GOVERNOR MELLETTE, of South Dakota, estimates the total revenue of the State at $300,000.

THERE are more sheep in the Argentine Republic than in any country in the world, the total being about 90,000,000.

THE Portuguese residents of Morgan County, Ill., recently celebrated the fortieth anniversary of their settlement there.

ENGLISH syndicates have invaded the Austrian Empire, and are buying up breweries in Bohemia and printing offices in Vienna.

THE Canadian Government has subsidized a line of steamers from Halifax to Jamaica and another line from St. John to Demerara.

ACCORDING to the last census of St. Peters burg, Russia, the population of that city was 720,106, composed of 424,000 males, and 296,106 females.

THE new cruiser Baltimore in her recent trial trip made 20.2 knots an hour, and it is estimated developed power in excess of contract requirements.

TWO HUNDRED whales have lately been captured in the vicinity of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, from which locality it was feared whales were disappearing.

GREENWICH time will be adopted on the Austro-Hungarian railways, provided the German lines will accept the same system. At present the Austrian railway time is almost an hour earlier than the British reckoning.

MISS ELIZABETH J. BANKS, the private secretary of Hon. John Hicks, United States Minister to Peru, writes home from Lima: "There are some very pretty Peruvian girls to be met on the streets or saying their beads in some of the many churches. Their dark eyes are the kind that would make a man jump off Pizarro's bridge into the river Rimac if his suit happened to go wrong. The Peruvian men pay a great deal of attention to their personal appearance, and pass away much of their time in dress suits and toothpick shoes. They are very gallant, but are not half so nice as American men from any point of view."

STANLEY HEARD FROM.

Important Discoveries Made by Him in the Dark Continent.

His Hardships the Severest He Has Ever Endured.

HENRY M. STANLEY.

The British Consul at Zanzibar, on the east coast of Africa, has received the following communication from Explorer Henry M. Stanley, who is on his return from the expedition into the interior of the continent:

"GERMAN STATION, MPWAPWA, Nov. 11, 1889.

"Dear Sir—We arrived here yesterday on the fifty-fifth day from Victoria Nyanza and the 1888th day from the Albert Nyanza. We number altogether about 750 souls. At the last muster, three days ago, Emin Pacha's people numbered 240, of whom 50 are children, mostly orphans of Egyptian officers. The whites with me are Lieutenant Stairs, Captain Nelson, Mounteney, Jephson, Surgeon Parke, William Bermy, Mr. Hoffman, Emin Pacha and his daughter, Captain Casati, Signor Marco and a Tunisian, Vitu Hassan, and an apothecary. We have also Peres Girault and Schinze, of the Algerian mission. Among the principal officers of the Pacha are the Vakeers, of the Equatorial province, and Major Awash Effendi, of the Second battalion.

"Since leaving Victoria Nyanza we have lost eighteen of the Pacha's people and one native of Zanzibar, who was killed while we were parleying with hostile people. Every other expedition I have led has seen the lightening of our labors as we drew near the sea, but I cannot say the same of this one. Our long string of hammock bearers tells a different tale, and until we place these patient things on shipboard there will be no rest for us. The worst of it is we have not the privilege of showing at Zanzibar the full extent of our labors. After carrying some of them 1000 miles, fighting to the right and left of the sick, driving Warasura from their prey, over range and range of mountains, with every energy on the full strain, they slip through our hands and die in their hammocks. One lady, seventy-five years of age, the old mother of the Valkiel, died in this manner in North Msukuma, south of Victoria Nyanza.

"We had as stirring a time for four days as we had anywhere. For those four days we had continuous fighting during the greater part of daylight hours. The foolish native, with an inaccountable prejudice to the Pacha's people. They insisted that they were cannibals and had come to their country for no good. Talking to them was of no use. Any attempt at disproof drove them into white hot rage, and in their mad flinging of themselves on us they suffered.

"I am advised that the route to the sea via Simba and Mwene is the best for one thing that specially appears desirable to me—an abundance of food. I propose to adopt that line. As regards the danger of an attack this road seems to me to be as bad as another

"We have made the unexpected discovery of real value in Africa, of a considerable extension of the Victoria Nyanza to the south west. The utmost southerly reach of this